Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1864. NUMBER 68.

WANTED—A few good [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, a house [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, a desirable [illegible] Address P. O. Box 2836.

WANTED—An active, intelligent, obedient young man to do chores [illegible] the Gage House.

WANTED—To rent, a furnished [illegible] in a desirable neighborhood. [illegible] 3760 or call at 132 South Clark street [illegible]

WANTED—Situations for [illegible] American, English, Irish, German, Scotch and Swedish girls [illegible]

WANTED—By two respectable [illegible] Americans [illegible] Box 1659, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—To rent, to a gentleman and wife, a large and pleasant [illegible] References exchanged [illegible] 59 Twentieth street.

WANTED—A middle-aged [illegible]

WANTED—By a married [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A gentleman boarder [illegible]

WANTED—A young [illegible] jeweler and stone setter [illegible] "J. C. H.," Post Office Box 630, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation by a [illegible] "R J S," Post Office, Chicago.

WANTED—A salesman to travel [illegible] BURLEY & TRIBBLE.

WANTED—To rent, on or before September 20th, a Cottage [illegible] Address Box 2665.

WANTED—To rent a small [illegible] "B S C," Tribune office.

WANTED—A Gardener. A [illegible] HOVEY'S Seed Store [illegible]

WANTED—By a young man [illegible] "E M J," Post Office Box [illegible]

WANTED.—A young gentleman desires a furnished room [illegible] West Side, east of Halsted street [illegible] "N F," Tribune office.

WANTED—To all whom it may concern [illegible] "J S P" or "D B G," Rome Post Office, Georgia.

WANTED—500 laborers to work on the Peninsula Railway [illegible] WELLS & PEARY, Contractors.

WANTED—By an American young Lady, thoroughly acquainted [illegible] "J C," Post Office Box 4323.

WANTED—Two Servant girls [illegible] 49 Jackson street. Protestant preferred. References required.

WANTED—Card Photograph [illegible] BROADS & CO. [illegible] 136 South Clark street [illegible]

WANTED—A well improved farm [illegible] 614, Eighth, Kane county, Ill.

WANTED—A small house on [illegible] Box 675.

WANTED—A suite of rooms with board, for a gentleman with wife [illegible] Drawer 5767.

WANTED—A Salesman in a Dry Goods business [illegible] Address Post Office Box 1331.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework in a small family [illegible]

WANTED—Every married [illegible] Box 2597, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a young man from Southern Illinois [illegible] 5147, P. O.

WANTED—A careful and steady man to drive a carriage [illegible] 366 West Washington [illegible]

WANTED—A situation to do sewing by hand or with a Grover & Baker [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, a Cottage [illegible] P. O. Box 1841.

WANTED—A first class Dry Goods salesman [illegible] Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Boarding by a gentleman and wife [illegible]

WANTED—Boarding by a gentleman and wife. Furnished rooms [illegible]

WANTED—Scrap Iron [illegible] 500 to 1000 tons of No. 1 Wrought Scrap Iron [illegible] & CO., No. 13 [illegible]

WANTED—A good Sewing Machine Operator at No. 398 State [illegible] A. HAVELL.

WANTED—To rent, a Brick house, with from eight to ten rooms [illegible] P. O. Box 4759.

WANTED—Immediately, a Photographic Artist [illegible]

WANTED—By an active [illegible]

WANTED—$25,000 more to [illegible]

WANTED—Employment [illegible] Address [illegible] CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—By a gentleman [illegible] Address E. L. DICKEY, Box 351.

WANTED—To merchant tailors [illegible] Box 4190, Chicago.

WANTED—Board in a [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as [illegible]

WANTED—Information and [illegible] REBECCA BRACY [illegible]

WANTED—A School to teach [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, a good [illegible] No. 19 Lasalle street.

WANTED—Furnished rooms [illegible]

WANTED—300 Ladies and Gentlemen [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily delivered in city (per week)	25
" " (per quarter)	$3.25
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	$12.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months	6.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	6.00
Weekly, single copy one year	2.50
" six months	1.25
Club of four copies, one year	9.00
" ten " "	20.00
" twenty " "	40.00

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Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1864.

VOICE OF THE LATE COPPERHEAD CONVENTION.

Best Campaign Document Yet Issued.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

We have carefully compiled from the files of the Chicago *Times*, into a neat sixteen page pamphlet, the essence of the treasonable and revolutionary utterances of the late Copperhead Convention in this city, giving extracts from the speeches of VALLANDIGHAM, FERNANDO WOOD, HARRIS, LONG, DEAN, SEYMOUR, VAN ALLEN, BAKER, RYNDERS, SANDERSON, WICKLIFFE, and a score of others.

This document must be placed in the hands of every voter in the United States. It is an eye-opener, as it shows the disloyal and treasonable purposes of the leaders of the bogus Democracy. Friends of the Union, send in your orders at once. They will be filled promptly. Price $3.00 per hundred copies. Single copies five cents, fifty cents per dozen, exclusive of postage or freight.

Let Union men circulate it everywhere, especially among Our Boys in the Army. All orders accompanied by the cash will be filled in the order in which they are received.

Address CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY.

THE NEWS.

The news from Sheridan's department is of interest. He is still harassing Early, who is retreating in the direction of Winchester; as it says with a view of reinforcing Lee, who is massing his troops near Ream's Station. Averill has gained another handsome victory over Vaughn's cavalry, capturing his wagon train, ammunition and flags, and cutting off Imboden.

Evident preparations are in progress by Lee for a great battle to regain the possession of the main artery to Richmond—the Weldon road. Lee is reported to have moved his headquarters near Ream's Station, where he is organizing and massing his forces. A heavy artillery duel occured on Thursday without important results.

Rebel deserters bring the news that Farragut, with the whole of his fleet, crossed the bar and shelled Mobile, and that the city surrendered to him, the rebel troops retiring into the interior. There is no official confirmation of the story, however.

Gold opened on Saturday at 228¼, fell to 226, advanced to 227¾, fell to 222, and closed heavy at 222¼.

There can be no harm in stating now that Gen. A. J. Smith's forces arrived at Cairo a few days since, and have gone to co-operate with the gallant armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland south of Atlanta. With this heavy reinforcement Sherman will make short work of Hood's army, and readily clear the State of Georgia of any rebel force.

The signs of disruption in the Copperhead ranks are coming thick and fast. Ben Wood, brother of Fernando, and editor of the New York *Daily News*, the most influential peace paper in that State, and an element of great power among the Copperhead masses, has bolted the ticket. He demands the re-assembling of the Convention, and either that the platform shall be remodled so as to eradicate all suspicions of war or that a new candidate shall be put in the field who can stand upon the platform. The Abbe McMasters, of the *Freeman's Journal*, the leading Catholic organ of the country, also bolts and refuses to support the McClellan ticket. The disruption has commenced, and it will spread wide and rapidly. It is a cheering sign *per contra* that all the divisions in the Republican ranks have been closed up. Loyal men are everywhere joining hands for one strong, vigorous, united effort against Copperheads and rebels. Now is the time to strike. Let our friends everywhere do but their whole duty and the victory is safe. The soldiers are taking care of their end, let us at home look well to ours.

Another terrible accident has occurred, this time in California. One hundred and fifty persons were either killed or injured by a terrible steamboat explosion on the Sacramento River.

The rebels in Louisiana are in a spasm of temporary activity, and are reported to be menacing and threatening Brashear City or some other Union position.

General Rousseau is still pushing after Wheeler's ragamuffins. His forces have been scattered and many of them captured. With Rousseau on one side and the Tennessee on the other at a high stage, Wheeler can probably take his choice between capture and drowning.

The political campaign in Ohio is progressing very encouragingly. Enthusiastic Union meetings are being held everywhere. In Franklin county the best of feeling prevails. A large meeting will come off at Harrisburg on Monday. It will be addressed by Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, who is making a vigorous effort throughout the district. Hon. Samuel Galloway spoke to a splendid meeting at Unionville Centre on Friday last. Hon. John Sherman takes the stump for Lincoln this week. He speaks first at Meadville, Penn., on Saturday, the 17th inst.

The opposing candidates for the Governorship of Indiana held another of their discussions at Newcastle on Friday last. Governor Morton asked McDonald if all overtures to the South, in case McClellan was elected, should fail, whether he (McDonald) would have the preservation of the Union by force. McDonald replied in the affirmative, which contradicted his assertions on former occasions.

REBELS FIGHTING FOR McCLELLAN.

The Richmond papers, which are nearly the only papers now remaining to the rebels, are clear and unanimous on two points, viz: First. The very existence of the rebellion is staked on the success of the "Democratic" party at the coming election. Second. It is the duty of the rebels to aid the election of McClellan by defeating Grant if possible before November.

So clearly are these points exhibited in their columns, and so closely are they accompanied by the reports of the withdrawal of parts of the rebel forces under Early to reinforce Lee's right at Petersburg and against Grant's new position on the Weldon Railroad, that it is evident that the rebels have made up their minds to fight a pitched battle in order to elect McClellan. Here is a new system of Democratic electioneering.

An army formerly of a million of Democrats now whittled down to a tenth of that number, holds up the flag of rebellion against the Government. A Convention representing the "Democratic" party meets and declares that the "Democratic" party has no other principle than that these rebels shall not be whipped. The rebels, to strengthen the hands of this party, are preparing for a mighty struggle in which the blood of thousands of our friends and brothers will flow, with the immediate purpose of electing McClellan, and with the ultimate end of dissolving the Union.

Does it not make the cheek of some "Democrats" tingle with shame that their leaders have thus bound them to the car of secession and made them accessories to the crime of rebellion?

☞ An item cut from an exchange inadvertently got into our news column yesterday, which read as follows:

"The question before the country is—Will we have a dishonorable peace, in order to enrich Belmont, the Rothschilds, and the whole tribe of Jews, who have been buying up Confederate bonds, or an honorable peace won by Grant and Sherman at the cannon's mouth?"

We do not subscribe to the the idea that the "whole tribe of Jews" are buying up Confederate bonds. A very large number of those of the Hebrew persuasion are strong Unionists and good patriots, and would engage in no such business. The Jews, like all other denominations, except the Catholics, are divided in their politics. Take the entire United States together, and we think one half of them are Republicans in politics and act with the Union party. In Cincinnati, Cleveland and St. Louis, very few Jews are Copperheads. In this city, we presume, one half of them at least belong to the Union party, and a majority of the remainder call themselves War Democrats.

That Belmont is up to his eyes in Confederate bonds is not disputed; that many Jews follow his example is equally true; but it is also true that plenty of Protestant Copperheads of different denominations are deeply engaged in the same disloyal business. But it is no more true that the "whole tribe of Jews" are buying up Confederate stock, than it would be to affirm that the whole tribe of Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, or Presbyterians, are dealing in them.

☞ The rebel Senator Semmes, of Louisiana, in a recent speech, expressed the general anxiety with which the rebels look to the election of McClellan for that peace and rebel independence which they feel they can never win by their arms:

Our hopes for an early peace were dependent entirely on the success of the Democratic party at the North in the approaching Presidential election. The whole population of the North, the rich as well as the poor, were now called to face the war with all its horrors, and he believed that they would not submit to the draft ordered for the 5th of September next; that they would resist by force of arms first; that the peace party would continue to grow, and be successful in the approaching canvass.

Of course it would be to the interest of the rebels if they could get up a concert of silence on this point to do so, but their anxiety betrays them. Their hearts are too full for silence, and out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh. Dean Richmond and the other policy men who ran the Chicago Convention are smart politicians, but they ought, before setting up their candidate and platform, to have struck an agreement with rebels not to commence praying for them, or at least to confine themselves to silent prayer.

THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

The Annual Meeting and Fair of the Illinois State Agricultural Society commences at Decatur on Monday next and will continue through the week. The officers of the Society are sanguine of a very large exhibition and an unprecedented attendance.

The question of how to get to the Fair is an interesting one for our readers in this locality.

Three routes present themselves. The 9:30 Sunday night train on the Illinois Central which arrives at Tolono, the junction of the Great Western Railway, at 3:47 Monday morning. The distance from thence to Decatur is 38 miles; the connection at Tolono is not a close one. The 8:15 Monday morning train on the Central arrives at Tolono at 2:20 P. M.; a train leaves Tolono ten minutes later, arriving at Decatur at 4:07 P. M.

The 9 p. m. train on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railway arrives at Springfield at 4:34 a. m., connecting with the Great Western at 7:29 a. m., for Decatur, thirty-nine miles distant.

The most direct route is *via* the last named road to Bloomington, and thence by the main line of the Illinois Central to Decatur, as follows: Leave Chicago at 9 p. m., arrive at Bloomington at 2:10 a. m.; leave Bloomington at 4:22 a. m., and arrive at Decatur at 6.25 a. m. Leave Chicago at 9:30 a. m., arrive at Bloomington at 3 p. m; leave Bloomington at 4:45 p. m., arrive at Decatur at 6:40 p. m.

The Illinois Central and the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis carry passengers to the Fair and return for one-fifth more than the regular fare one way. The Central carries all freight to the Fair free.

WHAT A CATHOLIC PAPER SAYS—McMASTERS ON THE CHICAGO PLATFORM AND NOMINEES.

The Catholic *Freeman's Journal*, of the 6th inst., thus discourses on the Chicago platform and candidates. The *Freeman's Journal*, edited by Abbe McMasters, is the most influential Catholic paper published in New York.

As McClellan refuses to "Cordially and without reservation accept the platform of 'principles, poor as it is'"—it declares in advance that it will not support him. Here is the article:

Beggars must not be chooser. We are reduced, as peoples, to a beggarly condition, and may, therefore, take a beggarly platform. It is not even "half a loaf;" but better the heel of a sour loaf, off a dirty table, than absolute starvation. We had no right to expect much better from the Chicago convention, composed of the order of politicians that, in most of the States, secure the majority of places as delegates. So we are prepared to put up with the action of the Convention, in regard to the programme of "principles." What we cannot accept, is not practical, but mere dead rubbish of a ruined past.

As to the nominees, the proper time to speak will be when we have their acceptance of their nominations. The candidate for Vice-President, George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, is a man who needed no platform to commend him to the support of Democrats. He stands, on his record, *sans reproche*. That he accepted the nomination is an argument for unswerving Democrats, that they can, also, accept and support the nominations. As to the principal nomination—that of General George B. McClellan for President—it is one that we desired might not be made. We went to Chicago, principally, to add what we could to the substitution of the name of Horatio Seymour.

We thought State pride and other considerations might lead the New York delegation to go for Horatio Seymour, though it would not for any other candidate. That was our motive, and it was at once, and heartily, accepted by the opponents of the war for disunion, who went to Chicago unanimous for Horatio Seymour. It was too late. The friends of McClellan had been organized, and, as always, organization, carried the day over mere numbers. Gov. Seymour, as President of the Convention, won the hearts of the majority of the delegates, but they had been pledged to McClellan as the winning candidate.

We pass in silence over the secrets of the workings of the leading men at Chicago. Its work for the present is done. McClellan is nominated. If he cordially, and without reservation, accepts the *platform of principles*—poor as it is, on which he has been nominated, we must as Democrats, or rather as citizens seeking the best interests of our several States, give him what support we can. Such was the advice and results of deliberative councils sitting in Chicago during the Convention, of those who have opposed this war in all its phases and in all its instruments.

Let no mistake be made as to facts. McClellan's nomination fell on the West like a cold equinoctial storm. On the eve of his nomination, when it became certain that he would be the candidate, *thousands of Western men left Chicago in disgust*. They have yet to be re-assured, or no political manipulation will secure their support or that of the multitude they represent. There was no intelligent observer at Chicago who did not see and know that the crowds there assembled were *determined on peace and no more fighting with Southern States*. The peace candidate is the only one that can win in the coming contest.

If McClellan is for peace we will support him—and never, in his lifetime, ask an office at his hands. That is more than most of his "friends" will pledge him! If he is not for peace—if he is for putting conditions on the States that have withdrawn from the Union, as the terms of peace, then we are not for McClellan. We are not for a future bloody war.

Under which banner, then? Are you for peace, or for "war for the Union"—or going to hell to gain heaven! We demand the blunt answer of an honorable soldier, and we expect it. On that hinges the action of two hundred thousand enrolled voters—sold at Chicago, but not delivered, by spurious political leaders.

S. Corning Judd.

This individual was nominated a few days since, by the Copperheads, as their candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

We suppose the mark of approbation was bestowed in consideration of his services in organizing and engineering the treasonable Order of the Sons of Liberty, *alias* "Sons of Liberty." Among the letters found with the pistols of H. H. Dodd was the following:

LEWISTOWN, Ill., June 27, 1864.

DEAR SIR: The postponement of the National Convention disarranges matters, but I suppose the S. C. will meet as proposed. Our G. C. will meet a few days later, and a large supply of the circulars are wanted. I promised to write and urge you to have them with you at the S. C.

Respectfully, &c.,

S. CORNING JUDD.

Train's Platform.

George Francis Train, the Irrepressible, sends us the following as his idea of the Copperhead platform:

THE BELMONT PLATFORM.

Resolved, That, to please the Belmont candidate for President, we have war.

Resolved, That, to please the Belmont candidate for Vice President, we have peace.

Resolved, That, to please all the big and all the little Belmontites expecting office, the Belmont war go on till the Belmont peace is signed.

Attention Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS 19TH ILLINOIS ZOUAVES, CHICAGO CITIZENS CORPS, CHICAGO, Sept. 10th, 1864.

Special Order No. 1.

All officers and men of this organization are notified to meet at the Armory on Monday Sept. 12th at 7:30 o'clock, P. M.

The subject of uniforms and equipments will come before this meeting.

Drill from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M.

By order of Capt. J. R. HAYDEN, Comd'g Battalion.

V. BRADFORD BELL, 1st Lieut. and Adj't.

All young men of this city are invited to be present at the meeting above ordered, (whether returned soldiers or citizens) and join with us in the formation of a Battalion having for its objects the protection of the lives, liberties and property of our citizens, the preservation of the peace of the city, whenever called upon by the civil authorities, and our own mutual benefit and amusement. The expense to individual members will be very light.

The members of the 24th Illinois are cordially and earnestly invited to be present at the above meeting and join with us in the movement.

Armory, Lind's Block, corner Randolph and Market streets.

By order of the meeting.

V. BRADFORD BELL, 1st Lieut. and Adj't.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

Lee Massing his Forces for Battle—Artillery Duel on Thursday.

From the Shenandoah—Averill Defeats Vaughn's Cavalry.

REBEL RUMOR OF THE CAPTURE OF MOBILE.

SHERMAN'S FORCES CONCENTRATED AT ATLANTA.

Wheeler's Raiders in a Tight Place.

A COPPERHEAD SPLIT—BEN WOOD BOLTS THE TICKET.

He Wants a New Platform or a New Man.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN CALIFORNIA—150 KILLED OR INJURED.

The Gold Figure, 222 1-4

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1864.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

This Department has received dispatches from Gen. Sherman down to 10 o'clock yesterday morning. His army is concentrated at Atlanta, his troops in position and well. He says Wilson and Steadman are stirring Wheeler up pretty well, and hopes they will make an end of him as Gillem did of Morgan. The weather is beautiful and all things bright.

No recent intelligence has been received from Mobile.

No movements are reported in the Shenandoah Valley, or in the Army of the Potomac.

Recruiting is progressing vigorously in most of the States. (Signed.)

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Latest from the Indian War—Important Military and Political News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Friday, Sept. 10.

The escort of the 5th company of the 3d Minnesota regiment, under Lieut. Phillips, dispatched as a guard to Capt. Fisk's train from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Rice, on the Missouri River, arrived at the last named post in safety, with their charge, on the 15th ult., and left on their return on the 18th ult. Lieut. Phillips saw many traces of Indians along the route. The scouts were warned by friendly Indians not to straggle from the main body, as there were many hostile savages in small parties watching them.

Dispatches have reached Gen. Sibley from Major Adams, commanding at Fort Abercrombie, in which it is stated 550 lodges of Sioux Indians, including the refugees of last winter, had reached the British settlements near the fort. The number of warriors were estimated at 1,000 to 1,200, but they are probably more than one-half of that number, say 600 to 700. There were various conjectures as to the object of their visit, but as the wretches who were concerned in the massacres in 1862, and found protection on British soil are among the number, it may well be conjectured that they are desirous again to be furnished with ammunition and other supplies to enable them to subsist their families during the coming winter and to continue their hostilities against the Americans.

The 11th regiment, just raised and scarcely yet in shape, has been ordered by the war department to Nashville as soon as they can be sent. As this news is published here I suppose it is not contraband and shows the vigor with which reinforcements are sent to the front.

The Governor received an order last night to raise and equip a regiment of heavy artillery. This is what many parties have long wished for, and it is thought that it will fill up in a few days. The order to raise an infantry battalion of four companies was countermanded.

The weather continues very hot and the river falls continually. Our prospects for railroad iron are growing daily smaller.

The County Conventions over the State are now being held and the canvass opens lively. That grand [illegible] Grant proved a squelcher on the peace [illegible]. They comfort themselves on the [illegible] is a forgery.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[illegible] Out—Protest of St. Louis [illegible]—A Treasury Agent in [illegible]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 10, 1864.

The following dispatch has been received at headquarters [illegible]:

[illegible] Mo., Sept. 9, 1864.

Major O. D. [illegible], Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of [illegible]:

The guerillas have left Cooper County, so that loyal citizens can return. Four companies have been organized under order 107 in that vicinity.

E. B. BROWN, Brig. Gen Commanding.

Our merchants at the Exchange to-day passed a series of resolutions protesting against the condition upon which the government is about to open the cotton trade, and appointed various committees to obtain redress for the grievance.

The Fremont Germans are all going in for the new National Convention at Cincinnati, Sept. 28, and they are loud in their willingness to drop Fremont provided Lincoln will withdraw. Lincoln is gaining ground very rapidly in the interior.

The 40th and 41st Missouri regiments have been mustered into service with an aggregate of 1,800 men.

ST. LOUIS, September 10.

Stephen R. Smith and Wm. Moore, two bushwhackers, were hung here yesterday, by order of a military commission.

General Jim Lane and family arrived here yesterday. His presence was probably something to do with the contemplated session of the National Union Executive Committee of the West, of which he is chairman.

General Brown, commanding the District of Central Missouri, telegraphs headquarters here that the guerillas have left Cooper county.

Wm. Burnett, Treasury agent at Natchez, has been arrested and his office closed, a few days since, by General Brayman, for dishonest practices.

FROM DECATUR.

The State Fair and its Prospects.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DECATUR, Sept. 10.

The show at the State Fair is small in all except stock. Sheep will lead. The Sanitary Fair promises to be a great success, and the attendance immense. The accommodations are ample. Strangers will find a committee at the Court House to assign lodgings. The Fair opens in full on Tuesday.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

An Artillery Duel on Thursday—Lee Massing his Forces.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A special to the *Post* says, news is received from the Army of the Potomac that a heavy artillery duel took place on Thursday with no important result, and that Lee is still massing troops on our left.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The *Herald's* City Point correspondent, 8th, says: Deserters and prisoners who have been brought in within a day or two state that General Lee has moved his headquarters from Richmond to the neighborhood of Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railroad, with the avowed intention of giving battle. If this prove true, we are probably on the eve of another terrific contest. Our preparations for offense and defense are admirable, and Lee will have to elect between allowing us to retain occupation of the Weldon Railroad, or attacking our intrenched positions.

The *Herald's* correspondent with the 15th Corps, dated 8th, says: Yesterday morning at seven the rebels made an attack on one of the advance picket posts of the 5th Corps, driving them in upon the line, wounding one and capturing eleven.

The *Herald's* correspondent with the 9th Corps, 7th, says: General Grant visited General Wilcox's front line to-day, reviewing the recently constructed works.

A branch railroad of that to City Point will be in operation in a few days to every point of the line, dispensing with the heretofore difficult transportation of stores over the lengthy, tortuous and high roads. The feature of this new road is, that it runs up hill and down hill without any reference to the time-honored requirements of grading. The road is now in operation to the Jerusalem plank road.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The rumor on the street that Mobile had been captured, has not been confirmed officially.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 8.—Contrabands from Chester county, who came into our lines last night, report trains running on the Weldon Road as far as Stony Creek, where the supplies are loaded on wagons and hauled to Petersburg, via Dinwiddie Court House. Between 500 and 600 wagons are constantly engaged in this business. Confederate officers are taking all the grain to feed their animals, leaving none for the farmers for next season, except just enough to say they didn't take it all.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 8—Evening.—During the past two days nothing has occurred—not a single gun heard. The rebels are reported to be massing on our left with the intention of penetrating our lines, but have evidently given up the enterprise within a day or two. Strict orders have been issued against intercourse between the pickets.

The following dispatch is in the Richmond *Enquirer*:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, September 6.

To Braxton Bragg:

Sherman has continued his retreat beyond Jonesboro. (Signed) J. B. HOOD.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

Sheridan Harassing Early—Averill Defeats Vaughn's Cavalry.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.

The *American* has the following from Gen. Averill, dated 10 o'clock Thursday night:

Maj. Gen. Kelly, Cumberland.

Early retreated this morning towards Winchester. I am on his heels. I have whipped Vaughn's cavalry, captured all his trains which was not burned, and taken two battle flags. He has no artillery, I cut off Imboden.

(Signed) W. W. AVERILL, Maj. Gen.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The New York *Tribune's* special from Harper's Ferry, 9th, says:

Our cavalry have been engaged almost constantly skirmishing with the enemy's pickets, driving them in where they are unsupported by infantry, and retiring whenever they were found too many for us.

Early manifests no further symptoms of a desire to attack us in force, but on the contrary seems fully anxious to retire with the least annoyance.

It is stated that Averill, in falling back from the vicinity of Martinsburg was less fortunate than was asserted yesterday, but nothing like a disaster or serious injury befel him.

The warm days and cold nights begin to tell on our men, inducing chills and fevers to a considerable extent.

The *World's* special from Washington says: Intelligence from the front and the Shenandoah seems to lead to the conclusion that Early's forces must be reinforcing Lee. It is quite certain that Lee is massing reinforcements in front of the Weldon Railroad, believed to be from Early's command. A reconnoissance toward the Shenandoah from this direction failed to find the enemy in large force.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER IN CALIFORNIA.

Explosion of a Boiler—150 Passengers Killed or Injured—Telegraph Extension.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The opposition steamboat Washoe exploded her boiler in Sacramento river last night. Her upper works were shattered and her stern blown off. One hundred and fifty passengers were either killed or wounded. Fifty persons are already dead or will soon die. The boat was running at a high rate of speed. The engineer said, before dying, that the cause of the explosion was rotten iron in the boiler.

Telegraph communication is now open as far north as Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Military Operations in Louisiana—The Rebels Expected to Attack Brashear City—Gen. Banks Coming North.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—We have advices from New Orleans, September 3d, by the Evening Star. It appears that our forces occupied Clinton, La., only two days and two nights. The rebels had made a demonstration on Berwick City, but accomplished nothing. They are reported to be preparing a formidable expedition to attack Brashear City, or some other point.

Gen. Banks will come North, probably on the steamer of the 15th.

The gunboat Selma and the captured ram Tennessee lay in front of New Orleans, attracting much attention.

The Creole, on her last trip to New Orleans, was chased by a pirate.

FROM MOBILE.

Reported Capture of the City.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The *World's* Washington special, dated 11:30 last night, says it was announced in that city that Mobile had fallen. The information is said to have been obtained from rebel deserters, who say the Dog River bar was passed by the whole fleet, and, after a terrific shelling, the city was surrendered, the troops having retired to the interior.

The *Herald's* Fort Gaines correspondent, Sept. 2, says: Gen. Granger has not returned from New Orleans, and there will be no important military operations until he does. In the meantime preparations for work are going on.

The Indian Troubles on the Plains.

OMAHA, N. T., September 4.—Some of the Cheyenne Sioux coming across some unarmed emigrants, attacked, robbed and killed them, a small party. This occurred at or near Plum Creek Station, about 230 miles to the west of this place. This tribe of Indians are the most cowardly and dastardly of any of the various tribes that inhabit the vast plains, and dare not attack any parties that in point of numbers and arms are able to give the least show of fight. General Mitchell, our able military commander of this district, is now and has been out on the war-path for some weeks with a considerable force of cavalry. As yet he has been unable to get a fight out of them. He will probably succeed in driving them off to the north of the line of travel. The Overland Stage Company resumed their regular trips on the 11th ult., and with the probability that there will be no interruption, as a strong force of military will be kept on the line until the trouble is completely done away with.

Politics hereaway are getting interesting. P. W. Hitchcock, our Union candidate for Congressional Delegate, will likely be opposed by Dr. Miller or Wm. Little, peace sneaks of the worst order. Geo. F. Train, Esq., of blowing notoriety, desires the nomination at the hands of the cops, but the sneaks are afraid of him.

The New Loan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The opening of bids for the new loan was resumed this morning. The amounts are not so large as in those opened yesterday, but the averaged premium is about the same. According to present indications, (about two-thirds of the entire proposals having been opened,) the loan will be taken at 104 and over.

The entire amount awarded is nearly 32,000,000; nine-tenths of it at over 4 per cent premium. The remainder will be divided *pro rata* among those who bid at 4 per cent. Among the successful bids opened to day, are:

1st National Bank, St. Paul, $50,000 at 5.

R. W. Shoemaker, Cincinnati, $2,000 at 4¼.

H. Webush, Louisville, $5,000 at 5.

F. Stone, Louisville, $10,000 at 5.

1st National Bank, Akron, O, $15,000 at 4½.

There were numerous successful bids from individuals and corporations from all over the country, for amounts smaller than above stated. Some of the offerers appended remarks to their bids, saying if they should not be acceptable, they will take 7-30's at par.

More About the Defeat of John Morgan.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 9.—The killing of the rebel General John Morgan is additionally confirmed, and there is not the shadow of a doubt remaining in its truth.

The following additional dispatch relative to the defeat of Morgan has been received by Gov. Johnson:

BULL'S GAP, September 6.

To Governor Johnson:

All Morgan's papers fell into my hands, and show his forces to have exceeded 1,800. His dead exceed 75. His command fled in great confusion after his death. I pursued them eight miles, but the chivalry use the spurs with more vigor than the sabre. I will forward all his papers.

ALVIN C. GILLEM.

Gen. Gillem is in command of East Tennessee Union troops. His forces that defeated Morgan consisted of Tennessee regiments.

Wheeler's Rebel Raid in Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 9.—Wheeler's raiders in Tennessee have been divided, and are vainly trying to cross the Tennessee. Gen. Rousseau's troops are following them with effect and harassing them continually, and have captured many prisoners. Wheeler's men are deserting in great numbers.

Last Sunday, the 9th Pennsylvania regiment encountered a brigade of the raiders, under Dibrell, in Rutherford county, and defeated them. Our loss was only one killed, while the rebels lost 26 in killed and 116 prisoners. Dibrell retreated in haste, beyond Murfreesboro.

The raiders are having a troublesome time. Their late and present experience will cure them of the raiding mania.

Railroad Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The *Bulletin* has the following special:

MIFFLIN, Sept. 10.—An accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Latrobe, last evening. Three men were killed by an explosion of the locomotive attached to a freight train. Six cars loaded with cattle were demolished. The engineer, Chas. Carriken, was instantly killed, and Wm. Walter, Conductor, is missing. Both belonged to Pittsburg. R. Jones, Fireman, was killed. Most of the cattle on the forward car were killed. The passenger train which left Pittsburg at 5:40 p. m. Friday, was delayed six hours. The wreck has been removed and trains are now running regularly.

Free Importation of Grain to Portugal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The State Department has been officially informed of the promulgation of a Portuguese royal decree that from Aug. 19th last, to the 1st of March, 1865, the importation of foreign cereals in grain or flour is permitted in the ports of Lisbon and Aporto, and also by the eastern railway and the river Douro.

Gold.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Gold opened under a bear influence and a desire to sell at 228¾, and fell to 226. There were a considerable number of short sales notified for to-day. The experience of the past few weeks is decidedly against the safety of large dividends on the part of sellers. The quotation subsequently got up to 226⅞.

Ben Wood Bolts McClellan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The *Daily News* repudiates McClellan's nomination, and advocates the re-assembling of the Democratic Convention, to either remodel the platform or to nominate a candidate to suit the present platform.

Union Expeditions in Florida.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The *Herald's* Key West correspondent reports several expeditions in Florida, in which horses, cotton and valuable property were captured.

General Wallace to Command the 8th Corps.

NEW YORK, Saturday, September 10.—The *Post's* Washington special says General Lew. Wallace has returned from the army to Baltimore, to assume command of the 8th Corps.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—The Democratic State Convention completed its work last evening by nominating E. J. Lewis as remaining elector, and Jackson Temple as remaining Congressman.

At night a large mass meeting was held to ratify McClellan's nomination.

The democrats have carried Storey county, Nevada Territory.

Owing to the presence in the field of two Union tickets, there is probably [illegible] in favor of the State Constitution.

The Ladies' Christian Commission Fair has closed. It netted over $20,000.

Gold market quiet.

From Cairo and Below.

CAIRO, Sept. 10.—Gen. Paine, commanding the District of West Kentucky, has been removed, and Gen. Meredith assigned to his place.

Governor Flanigan has called a special session of the rebel Arkansas Legislature.

The circulation of the Chicago *Times* has been prohibited by military order in Western Tennessee.

The Fossil Comes Out.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says the *National Intelligencer* to-day comes out strongly in favor of McClellan for President.

An Offer.

BOSTON, September 10.—The Boston banks offer, it is said, to bid for four millions of the new 6 per cent loan.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

Discussion Between Morton and McDonald at Newcastle—Important Admissions by McDonald—Peace Meeting at Columbus.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

NEWCASTLE, Ind., Sept. 9, 1864.

The seventh joint discussion between Gov. Morton and Joseph McDonald came off to-day. Three thousand persons were present, fully three-fourths of whom were for the Union.

Gov. Morton occupied the greater portion of his opening speech in a defense of his State policy, and in a dissection of the Chicago Convention. He asked McDonald whether, if the war was stopped, and no compromise but recognition of Southern independence could be made with the rebels, he would then go for separation or a prosecution of the war for the success of the rebellion. The Chicago platform was a grand scheme for the separation of the country. According to St. Vallandigham, it did not denounce the rebellion or its authors. Its pith was in the second resolution, which proposed a cessation of the war and an armistice. No one could tell the difference between cessationists and secessionists.

McDonald spent nearly his whole time on State policy. He defended the Sons of Liberty as legal, and answered Gov. Morton's question by saying that after talking with the rebels squarely about the war, he would, if they refused to come back to the Union, use the strong arm to compel their observance of the laws. This is a step in contradiction of his former position and in contradiction to his ratification speeches. Governor Morton's reply told with electric effect on the audience, driving home and clinching point after point upon his opponent. The audience gave three hearty cheers for Morton and Lincoln at the close. A test vote stood—Lincoln, 195; McClellan, 50; Morton, 182; McDonald, 43; doubtful, 23.

At a McClellan ratification meeting at Columbus, Indiana, yesterday, fierce free fight and peace speeches were made by Colonel C. L. Dunham, McDonald and others, but no one proposed any resolutions or cheers for McClellan. Vallandigham was loudly cheered as was every allusion to peace or revolution.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Relations of the Two—Not Antagonistic; On the Contrary they are Mutually Dependent.

We are sorry to witness the efforts of a couple of demagogues who are striving to make their living without labor, to foment dissentions between the mechanics of the city and their employers, by attempting to make the one class believe that the other is their natural enemy. There is no antagonism between capital and labor, and should be no quarrel. Both relations are governed by fixed laws of trade which neither can disregard or evade; and the demagogue who teaches the contrary teaches falsehood. The man who breeds disputes between employer and employe, creates distrust and enmity should be regarded as a common nuisance and the enemy of both. Just now, in consequence of the scarcity of laborers and the great demand for production, the labor market is in an excited and exhilerated condition, and combinations of workmen and strikes for higher wages are the order of the day. This state of things cannot continue until the war is over and six or eight hundred thousand soldiers are discharged from the wars and return to the avocations of private life. It is only the less intelligent class of laborers who ever are led astray with the false teachings of copperhead agrarians. Capital and labor are mutually dependent on each other, and are in fact partners rather than antagonists. They receive compensation from the same source; and we published some time ago an address delivered before the Chicago Typographical Union by J. MEDILL, on the relation between Capital and Labor that covered the whole question. The arguments adduced have not been refuted, nor can they be successfully. We reprint some extracts from it for the perusal of those who have not the full report:

"The first thing in order is, to define what is capital? Correct definitions are important, and essential to correct information. Capital is wealth, or property appropriated to reproduction. The money of the miser is hoarded, and while therefore idle. It is not capital, and while idle benefits not mankind. Capital that lends the savings of past labor to enable you to do present labor.

"Labor, I define to be human effort at reproduction. Capital feeds and supports labor while it is engaged in the work of reproducing capital. Capital is the savings of past labor; I, as a capitalist, lend you the product of my past labor to enable you to do present labor. If you have not saved any yourselves. Without capital to support the laborer while he is engaged in reproduction, he would hunger in six hours, weak in twenty-four, and famish in forty-eight. This shows the dependence of labor on capital is just as necessary as capital to labor is to capital; I contend that they are mutually dependent, and he who teaches you that capital and labor are antagonistic or enemies, might as well attempt to persuade you that your dinner and your stomach were enemies. Tis capital, in the nature of things, to be no antagonism with your labor, which procures food for his stomach, clothes for his back, a house to shelter him, and fuel to heat that house, and while he has a family depending upon him, requiring all those things.

"There are certain expenses that are indispensable to capital, it matters not in what it may be invested, whether in the making of boots or ships, or in the publication of a newspaper. In the transactions of business the capitalist will be obliged to charge, 1st, Interest or profit on the capital employed; 2d, Insurance against risk; all trades are liable to loss by fire, wind, water, or lightning; 3d, Wear and tear; 4th, A sinking fund to renew the stock in trade when it is worn out; 5th, Taxes which are levied by the government, whether National, State or local. On the front of these five items, the proprietor of the capital must live, and live on the profit; it stands for his own compensation.

"The capitalist has no more control over the four last named items than the workmen. They are beyond his reach; he can't pocket a cent of them. Before he can obtain a dime of compensation for the use of his capital, he must first deduct to cover risk, deterioration, taxes and replacement, or he will soon have consumed his capital. But there is another very important item to add: labor, which enters into the composition of an article, and which must also be deducted from the sale value, before the capitalist gets at his share or residuum. These six things fix the value of the commodity beyond the control of either party. Competition and supply and demand, determine the price at which the owner must sell his goods. He dare not sell for less than enough to reimburse the six items enumerated, else he will sink his capital or impair it. Nor can he get more than a necessary price; besides, if he holds his product above the market or rate at which other men sell it, it will remain on his hands unsold, and perish or deteriorate.

"Another proposition is, that the higher the wages paid to the laborer the higher the price at which the article must be sold. To speak of my own business—when the paper-maker advanced the price of "print," we were obliged to advance our subscription rates; and when our employes exacted higher wages, we had to charge more for advertising. The papermaker advanced his charges because his labor and raw material cost him more.

"I lay down another proposition, viz: The amount of labor furnished in a country like ours, depends upon the quantity of capital men possess and are willing to invest in reproduction. Capital must come first. There must be some saving from past labor in order to support the workmen and their families while producing the commodity desired. To give increased employment there must be an increase of capital; and to increase the capital the owner's share must be greater than the consumption of himself and family. In proportion to the margin of profit left to the employer will be the increase of employment for labor. Without the loan of capital to the laborer, the workman would be reduced to the condition of the savage; and when the capital was consumed, the owner would be no better off than the workman. Both would be driven to subsist on wild roots, fruits and game, or to starve.

"Workmen are very apt to think that employers make too much money—get more than their share. So employers frequently think that their hands charge too high. This is human nature; each one looks to his own interest first, which is a part of the law of self-preservation. But keep this truth steadily in mind, that without a profit greater than the employer's consumption, he cannot add to the number of his employes—he cannot feed more mouths; in other words, he cannot increase his business.

"The employment that can be given to labor is measured mathematically by the amount of capital that can be furnished for its support.

"Whenever the profits are such that the capitalist is dissatisfied with his share and thinks he can do better at something else, he closes his shop and discharges his workmen, just as the workman quits his employer when he is discontented with the wages he receives. If a man cannot sell his wares for enough to reimburse the employer all his men and the other inevitable charges previously enumerated, and have a fair profit for himself besides, he will not long continue at the business.

"To show the mutual dependence of capital and labor, let me illustrate it thus: I am a capitalist—that is, the possessor of the savings of former labor. If I want to preserve its value, I must consume it in reproduction. Capital cannot be reproduced; it remains idle, rots and perishes. But I alone do not consume my capital on condition of working for me, then grows hungry, and are long starves to death, together with the helpless ones depending upon his industry. Hence you perceive that the capitalist and laborer are in the same boat; the interest of each is identical, and there can be no antagonism, except when they are waging war with one another, and that is when one refuses to employ, or the other to labor, and like other wars, no matter which side wins, both receive injury, and neither is benefitted by the strife.

"I contend that so far from it being true that there is a natural antagonism between labor and capital, that they are *partners in business* in the very nature of things. They both derive their compensation from the same trade or avocation; both must stand back until four creditors are paid, viz: risk or insurance, wear and tear, taxes and raw material; after which, labor steps forward and takes his stipulated share of the profit, and capital gets what is left. The stock of trade between these two partners is, that capital furnishes labor with the means of subsistence, tools, and a place to work, and labor puts in a certain amount of muscular effort and intelligence for a stipulated sum for its dividend of the profits realized; and capital agrees to pay all the other expenses, take the risks of good or bad sales, and whatever remains. Capital and labor, are therefore *partners*, and not antagonists, rivals and enemies, as some foolish men would have you believe. Therefore, you see you are mutually dependent on each other. What I have saved from past earnings will pass out of my hands and perish, unless you help me to reproduce it. You cannot help me to reproduce it unless I give you a part of it—that is fair. If we have any dispute, it is only about what part you should take and I should retain. We should not quarrel about that. I have always thought that the employer and employe should have a better understanding, and each should more intelligently comprehend his true relation to the other. It would promote harmony and sympathy, strengthen society and increase fellowship and good will among men, doing away with strikes, contentions, exasperations, and alienations, that unhappily too often occur.

"There is another point to which I want to direct your attention: I hold that high wages to all laborers enriches them no sooner than low wages to all. I hold that if every printer in Chicago and the United States wrought for ten cents a thousand ems, and if every other class of workmen in Chicago and elsewhere were paid portionately, you would be just as rich at the end of the year as at present prices, provided that all other classes wrought in proportion to those rates. If a mechanic builds a house for $2,000 and the owner rents it to you at ten per cent, a year, you get it for $200; but if the mechanic charges the capitalist $4,000 for building it, the owner turns round and charges you $400 rent for it, so that if laborers get double wages in building the second house, they are charged double rent. You get more dollars, but you must also pay out more; and thus what is *gained by high wages is lost in purchasing high commodities*, the price of which is fixed by the charge made by those who create them, with the necessary profits added for the use of capital, wear and tear, interest, insurance and taxes. If the printers of Chicago could get a dollar per thousand for composition, and all the other classes of laborers in our city charged for their labor just as they do now, you would gain; but it would be at their expense. You would have two or three dollars for the same labor you do now for one; you would be able to buy more of their labor than would be right, but they must and will produce an equilibrium, and protect themselves by raising their prices also. If you put up your wages to 80 cents per 1,000 ems, the TRIBUNE would have to put up the price of its issues to 40 cents per week, and the grocer, and the boot-maker, and the dry goods merchant, and every other class who subscribe for the paper, would revenge themselves by charging you and me more for board, boots, hats, clothing, groceries, meats, and when you come to settle the balance on Saturday you would not have an ounce more of property in your hands than before. But there is evil growing out of high wages in a particular place; suppose that the proprietors and publishers of Chicago agree thus to put up their prices; the effect will be that the circulation of our papers will pay the penalty. Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland and Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and New York, and the villages round about would undersell us. I would then have no other course left but to close up my office, discharge my hands, and quit the business. We are then governed by certain fixed relations, as inevitable as the law of gravity itself, by which neither the employer nor employed dare pay or exact more than a certain equitable price for their labor; if they do, both must suffer. Violations of law, whether commercial, moral, physical or divine, will be followed by punishment. It is a part of the nature of things and human nature that you cannot violate any of these great laws, without suffering a penalty.

"Strikes may be defined to be combinations of laborers to force employers to pay higher wages. When justified: 1st. When the workmen of a particular trade are underpaid compared with workmen of all other trades. 2d. When it is known that employers can afford to divide a larger portion of the receipts of the sales of their commodities than they do, without injury to their business. This question must be determined by the success of all the employers in that particular trade, taken as a class, on an average. When not justified: 1st. When existing rates of wages correspond with the scale paid to other trades requiring equal skill and effort. 2d. When it will cause employers to raise their selling prices, and thereby enable rivals in the same town or neighboring places to undersell them. In which case the workmen injure themselves even worse than the employer, as they lose their situations. Sometimes capitalists will pay undue wages and suffer heavy loss or forego profits, rather than close their shops and lose their customers; but it is done in the hopes that something will happen whereby the labor will fall again, or the prices of their commodities will advance. But in such cases the workmen, in violating the laws of trade, will suffer punishment by gaining the enmity of employers, losing their sympathy and respect, and often the situations they hold.

"Having proceeded thus far in our investigations of the laws governing capital and labor, I now propose to lay down a few general rules which I think will obtain your sanction, because I believe they are founded on truth.

FUNDAMENTAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. By no system of Unions or combinations can labor obtain more than a certain per cent of the salable value of a product, for much length of time. The other workmen and capitalists raise also, raising wages raises the price of a commodity. What is gained in wages is lost in purchasing other men's products.

2. The price of all personal property is fixed by what laborers charge and what must be added by employers, subject to fluctuations and disturbances of market by wars, famine and local causes; but the rule is general.

3. If profits to capital be very small, capital is withdrawn and laborers are discharged. If labor gets in a city charge too much, the employer is undersold by other cities, and ruined.

4. Large or liberal profits always enable capital to give increased employment, also tempts other capital to embark in the same avocation, and build up a permanent business, whereby the most industrious, capable and economical workmen become partners with the capitalists, and often amass large fortunes.

5. The prospects of the workmen must depend upon his skill, capacity, industry, and saving, aided by improvements in the arts, by labor-saving machines, by employing the elements of work for us, so that we can create more wealth in a given time.

6. The condition of workmen is improving and ameliorating just in proportion as the masses grow more intelligent, educated tempered and industrious—for with these come greater skill, and greater invention, whereby brains assist hands and render them more productive.

7. Men ought not to toil more than ten hours a day, but to work eight or six hours a day for the same wages as are paid for ten would not benefit the laborer, because the selling price of all articles would advance in exactly the ratio the hours of labor were curtailed.

8. Now would it be policy to establish fourteen or sixteen hours as a day's work, because that would injure the health and strength of the workman, and deprive him of opportunity for study, relaxation, recuperation, and improvement. The loss would be greater to the community than the gain—hence it would be folly.

9. Labor-saving machines do not reduce employment. On the contrary, they stimulate it; they reward it better. They enable labor to create more utilities—more wealth to the same amount of work—and consequently benefit labor, because, however an article is produced, by slow or quick means, labor divides with capital the product—the more produced, the more labor gets. If not in the shape of wages, then in the shape of cheaper articles which it buys for consumption. A penny saved is a penny earned. The same amount of labor now produces thrice the wealth it would have done fifty years ago. Consequently the community as a whole is three times as well off, enjoy the use of three times as many things, live better, dress better, and are thrice richer.

"I conclude, then, that capital and labor are mutually dependent—that in their very nature they cannot be antagonists, and *ought* to be friends. The disputes between them are over the divisions of the products of their joint efforts, each thinking, from a selfish standpoint, that the other is getting more than his share, when in truth this is impossible in a free country where free competition exists, because the price of the product cannot be more than its prime cost and necessary profits added. In some exceptional places and small branches of trade this general law may be defied, and capital get more than its share, or labor more than its proper reward, but the tendency to universal equilibrium is as constant as the laws of gravity."

The Knockdown in the "Democratic" National Convention—Harris Hits the Wrong Man.

[Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, a spare, fanatical looking man of sixty, bald and spectacled, rose to second the nomination of Seymour, and now began the excitement of the occasion. Previous to this it had been the general opinion, since the platform had been so easily disposed of, that the candidates would be nominated and the Convention over in an hour or so. Mr. Harris, however, was an unforseen obstacle, and one most stubborn and bound not to be overcome. With a determination highly exasperating to the majority of delegates and outsiders, eager to complete the work so well begun, of nominating McClellan in a grand torrent of enthusiasm, Mr. Harris settled himself to his task of making a long speech against McClellan, against the will of the Convention, and against time.

Perceiving his purpose, the thousands of ardent and inconsistent advocates in one breath of McClellan and peace-on-any-terms, who occupied the outer semi-circle, undertook to defeat it by sheer force of numbers and power of lungs. Cheers for McClellan followed every paragraph of Mr. Harris' harangue. Personal insults to himself and adjurations to sit down interrupted every sentence. The attempt to choke off the peace men was not confined to the outsiders—the delegates themselves put in operation every possible means to accomplish the same result. The President of the Convention frequently interfered to urge the right of free speech and calm the indignant throng, and took occasion every time to appeal to the *enfant terrible*, Mr. Harris, not to destroy the boasted harmony from which so much was hoped.

The pertinacious obstinacy which carried Mr. Harris on to a vote of censure from his colleagues at Washington last winter stood by him also on this occasion. He threw glances of contempt at the mob outside the railing, and hurled defiance in the teeth of the delegates who attempted to put him down by parliamentary tactics. He read with elaborate deliberation from the CHICAGO TRIBUNE—the politics of which paper called forth many jeers from the audience—McClellan's famous order for the arrest of the Maryland Legislature, and made it the text for a labored and often repeated denunciation of McClellan as identified with every act of arbitrary power with which the Democracy had charged the present Administration at Washington.

Every moment that Mr. Harris continued increased the tumult in the wigwam, and when he was finally adjudged by Governor Seymour to be out of order—the point raised being that a man who refused to support the nominee of the Convention was not fit to be a member of it—the excitement was very great. Mr. Harris himself was nearly boiling over with wrath. As he passed along the aisle to his seat he overheard a gentleman in the Massachusetts delegation criticising his course in terms of the severest character. This was a drop too much. Mr. Harris turned on his heel, and, on the genuine Irish principle, hit the first head he saw a slashing blow. The unfortunate individual was an unoffending member of another delegation, who was standing in the aisle for the purpose of observation, and was taken altogether by surprise by the onset of his fellow-copperhead. He tumbled ingloriously to the floor—other members rushed to the spot—and there seemed for a few minutes a prospect that the great Convention of the harmonious National Democracy would end after the fashion of Donnybrook Fair. Some prudent individuals encircled the fiery Marylander, who was waving his arms like a windmill, and carried him along to his seat before the startled individual who had been accorded the floor so suddenly had really discovered what hurt him. And so ended the first skirmish of the campaign.

☞ A correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes to that journal that Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb have got a baby—a real, genuine flesh-and-blood chip of the old block, and three months old at that! Those who have seen the "blessed brat" describe it as neither a world's wonder nor a world's fright, but a little, cunning, crying doll of a thing, and in no respect peculiar or remarkable, except in the promise it gives of being a full sized child, and, if it lives, of becoming as big again as either of its immediate ancestors.

LETTER FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Reinforcements—Politics in the Army—How Peace Candidates and Platforms are Viewed by the Veterans.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

HEADQUARTERS 19TH ARMY CORPS IN THE FIELD NEAR CHARLESTOWN, September 5th, 1864.

REINFORCEMENTS.

This morning a large number of convalescents and detached service men arrived at Harper's Ferry, and are now being distributed to their respective commands. This arrival will reinforce the army to the extent of three thousand. The general feeling among the rank and file of the army of Western Virginia is of a most cheerful character.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

The recent action of the Chicago Convention has created a great deal of amusement among the soldiers. The idea of the peace party nominating as the candidate for the Presidency a Major General of our army, and one who has no claims by reason of former acts to such an honor, is looked upon as a good joke. Depend upon it, the soldiers will not vote, as a majority, for any one but Abraham Lincoln. The time has gone by when any favorite General could count upon his popularity, with even his old command, for any success against the tried and faithful statesman who now occupies the Presidential chair. I have made it my business to sound all classes, and all organizations on this question, and find an enthusiasm regarding the re-election of Mr. Lincoln that is very gratifying.

M'CLELLAN AND THE SOLDIERS.

Everywhere you hear McClellan bitterly denounced for allowing his name to be dragged forward at this critical juncture and put up as an opposition candidate by a party who are composed of the vilest traitors and bitterest Copperheads in the country. Soldiers are not accustomed to choose their epithets or their language, and the young Napoleon would not feel very highly complimented could he hear some of the veterans of the Army of Western Virginia speak of him and his supporters. Some of them go to great extremes when speaking of the so-called peace nomination. In fact, so intense is the feeling against the General that I feel convinced that the number who will vote for him in this army will be exceedingly small. A very noticeable feature in the canvass (if one can call it by such a name) is the marked non-interference of any of the officers in endeavoring to guide the preferences of the men under their command. I mention this fact because it has been claimed that such would be the case by those who sought to deprive the defenders of our flag of their rights as citizens.

THEIR DETERMINATION TO VOTE FOR MR. LINCOLN.

No one who has not mixed constantly with the soldiers can have any adequate conception of the tenacity with which they cling to their rights as voters, nor the determination they evince to exercise that right to support the Administration, and by that means secure the successful prosecution of the war and the permanent suppression of the rebellion. They claim, with evident justice, that they have an inherent right in settling this momentous question, and they say that the war has gone on too long, and they have lost too many dear and valued comrades, for them to consent that any disgraceful peace should now be patched up. "Why," said one fireside orator the other evening, "I have faced the Johnnies too often and have met their showers of leaden bullets—aye, and have been wounded by them too,—ever to allow myself to vote for any d—d Peace President." If you could have heard the applause that followed these energetic words, you would have thought with me that the soldiers' vote will roll up an overwhelming majority for "Abe and Andy."

The Riots in Ireland—One Hundred and Twelve Persons Shot—Property Destroyed—Fierce Fighting.

The foreign mails by the Europa bring full accounts of the fearful riots in Belfast, Ireland. The Manchester *Guardian* says:

"Belfast is in a state of siege. The reign of law and order is suspended in the manufacturing capital of the sister island. Volleys of brickbats, showers of paving stones, bludgeon blows, sword cuts, bayonet thrusts and gunshot wounds have been for some days past the ordinary incidents of life. The inhabitants of a great commercial emporium have been successfully endeavoring to reproduce the worst features of agricultural Donnybrook. The whole town has been given up to a faction fight on a large scale—Protestant and Catholic, Orangemen and Nationalists, have closed in a deadly and desperate struggle till the wall of the wounded and dying has filled the air, till several lives have already been sacrificed, till the number of the wounded can only be guessed at, till the orderly population is panic stricken, and business is altogether at a standstill. About a hundred persons suffering from gunshot wounds are under the care of private medical men, and the hospital surgeons are busy with amputations all day long."

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says that up to Wednesday night, August 17, one hundred and twelve persons had received gunshot wounds. Of the fighting on Tuesday the *Northern Whig* says:

"At early morning the mobs of the town were again ready for battle, and continued at [illegible] their disgraceful proceedings throughout the day. About four o'clock, a terrible yelling, shouting mob assailed the houses on the Spankhill road, Lodge road, Christopher street, Townsend street, Israel street, Brown street and the streets adjoining. There were not fewer than five hundred houses, more or less, injured, and the mob spared neither friend nor foe. In some instances the assailants did not stop short with breaking windows, but pulled the furniture outside and broke it to atoms.

About five o'clock a riot of a most serious character took place in Brown Square and the neighborhood. The two opposing parties here came into collision, and stones being provided in abundance by the ferules, a fierce battle ensued. Both parties appear to be well supplied with fire-arms. The riot raged for upwards of an hour, in the course of which six or seven men were badly wounded with shot, and some parties sustained severe fractures by being beaten with bludgeons. A troop of the 4th Hussars, about 200 infantry, and a large number of constabulary were quickly brought to the scene of action. The crowd were quickly dispersed, but of course not until very serious damage had been done.

Fashions for September.

[From Les Modes Parisiennes.]

The last month has been most devoid of all change in fashion. Skirts are worn precisely as they were—scanty in front to increase the effect of the train behind.

The round bodices appear to have received a temporary check—temporary beyond all doubt, from the simple reason that the large buckles, to accommodate which the large bodices were again introduced, are keeping in public favor.

Sleeves, if anything, are looser than they were. The coat sleeve is still the prevailing mode, the cuff being modified so that the entire sleeve does not so forcibly remind the observer as it did of the model whence this fashion was taken.

Girdles, or half bodices, as some of them may now be called still continue to be worn, their shape being made to agree, by the exercise of much ingenuity, with the tailed bodices which still remain prevalent.

Zouave jackets are still worn, and so also at the seaside and in the country are Garibaldi shirts. These, however, are very much embroidered to take off from them the loose, undress appearance which has always been a drawback to this style of dress.

Perhaps the only actual novelty in the way of dress is the introduction of a double-skirted toilette in silk, the under skirt of which is made in one silk, while the upper, open down the front, and looped up, together with the bodice and the sleeves, are made of a totally different silk, trimmed, however, with the silk of the underskirt.

Of bonnets, it may be said that the small shape is gaining ground, perhaps all the more rapidly because it affords the opportunity of displaying the hair-dressing. They are made a little larger than they were a month ago, but they are still crownless and almost frontless.

Many of the best of milliners, while abandoning the curtain, very absolutely replace it by a ruche which gives a good finish to the whole. Drawn and puffed tulle bonnets are now in their glory, for the abolition of the late bonnet shape in favor of something like a cap, admits at once of the use of puffed tulle. While talking of bonnets, we would strongly advise ladies when purchasing the new shape to be very careful in their choice, for now, more than ever, does the success of the bonnet depend upon the proportionate size it bears to the head and features of the wearer.

White muslins are fashionably made over blue and rose under skirts, while, quite as fashionably, two equally deep white lace flounces are added, which are headed and sometimes framed in a taffetas ruche of the color of the under skirt. Even, however, in muslin dresses, the prevailing tendency to flat trimming is observed in the shape of flat taffetas ribbons, covered with crophane, which is slightly plaited from distance to distance. This trimming substitutes flounces and puff, both of which certainly appear heavy and vulgar under the present *régime* of flat trimmings.

Of mantles and shawls we have little to say. The Montespan shawl-mantle, if we may use the term, appears to be creating quite a sensation at Baden amongst French society. It is a question of a shawl made either of white, clear muslin edged with white lace, or of black tulle edged with black lace, and headed with a ruche of some high-colored taffetas. The "effect" is got out of the upper half-square, which is made to form a hood, and which, when worn over the head, produces a charming effect. Thrown back, it fits to it. It should be added that, when not used as a hood, the half-square assumes the natural fist-pointed shape of the upper portion of an ordinary shawl.

Cloaks and dresses of the same material, especially foulard, are truly distinguished wear; the higher the tone the more fashionable the wear. White, however, is the reigning favorite. These toilettes are trimmed with ruches and fringe, which harmonize and never contrast with the material used. Narrow lace also maintains its sway, giving, as it does, a certain suppleness and absolute finish to the toilette. On mantles and dresses many large buttons are worn, while the latter are generally furnished with the great buckle which has come into wear.

While silk trimmed with straw ornaments is very fashionable wear, and has been some weeks. It must be admitted straw trimmings have a very capital effect upon the material in question.

It is very fashionable to wear a petticoat of the same material as the dress. This is especially the case where the material is white alpaca; although for that matter, white alpaca petticoats are good wear with any toilette, under the one condition that they are very elegantly trimmed.

☞ The next session of the Rockford Female Seminary will open on Thursday, Sept. 22.

New Advertisements.

NEW MUSIC.

H. M. HIGGINS

Has just issued from his mammoth establishment, 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., a very pretty song and chorus by Frank Howard, entitled

"Sweet Maggie Lee,"

Price, thirty-five cents.

ALSO,

A BRILLIANT GALLOPADE,

Entitled SENIOR GALLOPADE,

By H. Schliner.

PRICE, FORTY CENTS.

The above pieces will be sent to any address, on receipt of marked price, by addressing the publisher as above.

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

1,500 bbls. Smoking Tobacco, S. M. I-II, A B & C, and other grades.

Twenty tons sound old stock Plug Tobacco in Caddies.

600,000 Cigars of various grades and brands.

All for sale at less than manufacturers' rates by W. H. SHUFELDT, 58 and 60 South Water street.

TRY THE SILVER PEARL SOAP.

The cheapest and finest Family Soap in the market, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, 33 State street, and for sale by most of the principal dealers.

HICKORY WOOD! HICKORY WOOD!!

I am now receiving at my yard on Twelfth street, 1,500 cords best quality Detroit River Hickory Wood, and have also on hand a large stock of [illegible] Beech and Maple Wood.

D. M. ELDRED.

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

At 149 South Clark Street,

For the especial treatment of all chronic diseases which appertain to the

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS.

N. B.—Having for years studied Anatomically, Physiologically and Pathologically all diseases of the above mentioned organs, together with all MALIGNANT DISEASES of a cancerous character, such as Cancers, &c., I am enabled to warrant a perfect cure of all curable diseases. Office at 149 South Clark street, P. O. Box 2166, Chicago, Ill.

D. MACHAB, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Formerly of the U. S. army.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

NEW ROUTE

TO MADISON, WIS,

VIA

Chicago and Northwestern R. R.

The AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, having re-opened their office at MADISON, WIS., will be prepared to receive and forward all business offered for that point.

Chicago, Sept. 10th, 1864. D. S. COOK, Agent.

FALL AND WINTER.

The most elegant stock of

GOODS FOR GENTS' WEAR

EVER OFFERED IN CHICAGO NOW OPENING.

ELY, Draper and Tailor.

9 Tremont Block.

75 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE on Whisky Plank Road, one mile west of the City Limits and five miles from the Court House, described as follows: East half of north west quarter section 2, township 39, north range 13 east, will be sold low for cash.

—ALSO—

A number of Houses and Lots, Building Lots, River Lots, Farms and Illinois Lands.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Any one having a first class retail Boot and Shoe stock, with the store to rent, in a good business locality, can learn of a purchaser by immediately addressing "L & J," P. O. Box 1314.

ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

One 30-Horse Power Stationary, with Tubular Boiler. Run but six months. Good as new.

One 15-Horse, Stationary or Portable.

One 8-Horse Locomotive Boiler.

J. C. RICHARDS, 89 Washington street.

NOTICE. TO HARDWARE MEN.

The stock and tools of a Hardware, Tin and Stove Store for sale below Chicago prices. Location a good one, at a railroad crossing, 100 miles from Chicago. No competition. For particulars address "C H," Clinton, Ill.

TO THE VOTERS OF COOK COUNTY.—Having served three years and a quarter in the army during this rebellion, and having been honorably discharged for reason of the expiration of my term of service, I have come home to remain. I would announce myself as a candidate for the office of

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT,

And would respectfully solicit your support for that office. JAMES R. HUGUNIN.

WET NURSE WANTED.

Apply at office of Dr. J. ADAMS ALLEN, No. 7 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington sts., between 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.

FLAT HOOPS.

We are constantly receiving, and can fill orders for FLAT HOOPS of best quality, and at lowest rates. ONAHAN & DICKSON, 261 South Water street.

REMOVAL.

The Producers' Bank,

McLEANSBORO, ILLINOIS,

Having given the required notices, will, at the expiration of said notice, change its location to the city of Chicago with an increased capital to

$100,000.

With a chartered privilege to increase to $[illegible]. E. DOOLITTLE, President.

PINE TIMBER LANDS.

$3 PER ACRE ONLY.

4,500 acres Pine Timber Lands in Wisconsin, entered [illegible] by a man well qualified for the business [illegible] more than One Hundred Dollars [illegible] These lands are well located, and are considered very valuable for the large amount of PINE Timber growing on them, and the ease with which it can be got to market. These lands are to be sold immediately for cash to close up an account, and therefore are offered at the above low figure. Address KENT & GOLDSBURY, Real Estate Agents, Davenport, Iowa.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Take notice that all power of Attorney hitherto given by me to ELIJAH B. GORHAM, of Will County, are this day revoked. He is no longer my Agent or Attorney.

Chicago, September 8th, 1864. A. H. GORHAM.

LAMPS, OILS & GLASSWARE,

THE BEST STOCK IN THE WEST,

At the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. For sale by GEO. O. POPE, 122 S. Clark st.

PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE.

A small Packing House, situated within the City Limits which, has facilities for slaughtering and handling four hundred hogs per day. For further information apply to AKIN, HURLBUT & CO., 136 So. Water street.

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD.

Grand Traverse Beech and Maple Wood for sale by the cargo and at retail at A. PARSONS & CO.'s Yard, Ellsworth street, between Polk and Harrison, [illegible] West Side.

STEAM TO EUROPE.—Persons about to visit Europe, would do well to apply to the General Agent of the

Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Co.

In Chicago before leaving for the East, who is issuing return tickets to Liverpool and Queenstown at reduced rates of passage. Steamers leave New York as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE [illegible]

ETNA [illegible]

EDINBURGH [illegible]

Apply to F. A. EMORY, General Agent, corner of Clark and Lake streets.

A BANKING OR INSURANCE OFFICE TO RENT.—A large, airy room, on a good street and good location, and fitted up suitable for a banking office. Also offered the office which can be occupied by two parties. Apply to YOUNG & SPRINGER, Metropolitan Block.

TO LUMBERMEN.

FOR DOCKAGE AND STORAGE on [illegible] apply to A. J. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

ROSS & FOSTER,

105 Lake Street.

NEW STORE.

DAILY ARRIVAL OF

RICH DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, LACES,

Embroideries, House Furnishing Goods,

AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

To be found west of New York.

All at prices defying competition, as they were all bought previous to the late great advance.

JUST RECEIVED,

Clan Tartans and Plaids

In all the new materials of Dress Goods.

Plain Poplins, Lusters, Empress Cloths and Reps,

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

3,000 pieces new French Merino, in all the new shades, at much below present value.

ROSS & FOSTER,

NEW STORE.

CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF—

FURNITURE.

The Entire Retail Stock

—OF—

F. PORTER THAYER,

101 LAKE STREET,

To be Closed Out Immediately at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ELEGANT SUITES

FOR

Parlors, Chambers, Libraries, and Dining Rooms,

Etageres, Book Cases, Hat Trees, Centre Tables, Mirrors, &c.

Patent Cork Mattresses, Patent Spring Beds, and Every Description of Bedding.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE

Will be continued, as heretofore, at our manufactory, No. 90 and 92 West Randolph street. Orders respectfully solicited.

F. PORTER THAYER.

BUGGIES.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Open and Top Buggies,

DEMOCRAT WAGONS

OF OUR OWN MAKE.

Best Style and Material,

Equal to any in the market.

HENRY WILLETS,

Manufactory and Salesroom,

Corner of State and Twelfth Streets.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

—IN—

BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—

R. BAMBER & CO'S,

132 Lake Street.

Manufactured by EDWIN C. BURT, New York,

Consisting of Ladies', Misses and Children's new styles of Balmorals, front Button Congress, Imitation Buckle Congress, Congress Imitation Balmorals, Congress Imitation Button, with other new and beautiful varieties, all of which we shall warrant.

☞ In addition to the above we have a great variety of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Goods; also, Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots, Balmorals, Congress, Men's Buckle Boots, Imitation Buckle, &c. We offer great inducements in our Wholesale Department. All who buy goods in this market should examine our stock before purchasing.

R. BAMBER & CO., 132 Lake street.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

At JEVNE & ALMINI'S, 131 Washington street.

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALE,

Adopted by the United States Government at the Custom House in New York and other places.

FOR SALE BY

DICKERSON, STURGES & CO.,

Metal Warehouse,

190 & 192 Randolph street, Chicago.

CROSS EYES

Straightened in one minute. Deafness and Discharges from the Ear cured, and all diseases of the eye and Ear continue, as for nine years past, to receive the special attention of DR. UNDERWOOD, 131 Randolph Street, Chicago.

1,000 R. R. BARROWS.

Also, Garden and Coal Barrows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Ploughs,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

In very large quantities at

FURST & BRADLEY'S,

58 and 60 North Jefferson Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.... P. O. Box 6811.

METAL WAREHOUSE,

DICKERSON, STURGES & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE,

And Dealers in Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR THE HOWE'S SCALE COMPANY.

190 & 192 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

N. F. MERRILL,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

LAMPS, OILS AND GLASSWARE,

AND LAMP GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

71 & 83 Randolph Street, Chicago.

DAMAGED GOODS.—Hats, Caps and Millinery Goods at wholesale and retail [illegible] A. J. [illegible], 133 Lake Street.

EYE & EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD, author of a New System of treating disease of the Eye and Ear [illegible] Artificial Eyes [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1864.

WHAT THE WAR IS ABOUT.

Mr. Seward in his speech at Auburn, New York, on the 3d inst., makes a point which deserves to be constantly kept in the popular mind. Lest some of our readers fail to notice it, since many persons never read speeches on account of their length, we reproduce it in brief. It is not new, for the TRIBUNE has advanced it; but it inheres in the very germ and kernel of this contest.

The sum of it is, that four years ago the people of the United States elected Abraham Lincoln lawful and constitutional President; whereupon seven States, followed by six more, at once revolted and set up another man for President, and are to-day fighting to establish his authority in the revolted provinces.

We, on the other hand, are fighting to vindicate the right of Abraham Lincoln to be President of the whole Union, according to the lawful vote of the nation. We have already established his authority in whole or in part, in nine or more of them, with good prospect of securing it in the rest. But in the meantime the period of election arrives again. It is a great pity that it occurs at this juncture, but there is no help for it, and we must vote again. A portion of our people propose to yield to the demand of the revolted portion by dropping Mr. Lincoln and putting in his place another man. Mr. Seward is right in saying, that if we do that thing, we give up the very kernel of the contest! We divest the war of its principal meaning; and even if we shall continue to carry it on to recover the revolted region to the nation, it is an emasculated affair, with half its motive power lost out of it.

Mr. Seward is right; we ought not only to choose a loyal President and enforce his authority over the whole Union, but we ought to insist that the man lawfully elected by the vote of the people of the United States shall be in his own person accepted as their ruler for his term. Mr. Lincoln has not been the President of the whole nation, and if now defeated in the election, never will be, unless taken up at a future time; which is not likely. The rebels, therefore, gain their point. Now they ought by no means to be allowed to carry their aim in any such way. In after years it will be a fresh incitement to revolt, that the rebellion succeed in part now. But if they are wholly beaten, and Mr. Lincoln is made in fact the ruler of the nation, there will be no motive to future rebellion. The people ought to stick to him if need be for twenty years, if the war were to last so long, and elect him every four years till he is received as he has a right to be. Much as we despise poor Pierce, were he in the like case, we would vote for him to the end of the chapter. If it is to be established by a precedent that when a section of country dislikes a President, chosen by the people, it can rebel, and by fighting a few years even, succeed, there will be plenty of demagogues in after days to follow it; and we ought to bequeath no such inheritance to our children. No matter if Mr. Lincoln is perfect or imperfect, fast or slow, good-looking or plain, is grave or tells stories, fierce or amiable, he was chosen President of the United States; and we are for fighting the thing through till he is so acknowledged; and for voting it through also, while the need of voting occurs.

THE IMAGINARY AND THE REAL McCLELLAN.

Never did mortal man have greatness so thrust upon him as George B. McClellan. Without examining his military record, which was destitute of interest, without even a glance at his face, which shows him equally destitute of intellect of any high order, without stopping to weigh the fact that one who could pass through the Mexican war with no other promotion than a brevet Lieutenancy, who could be used by Jeff. Davis on secret and unlawful filibustering spy service against Cuba, who could claim the glory without participating in either the responsibility or the danger of the battles in West Virginia, had no elements of the hero, yet the country so needed a hero, the war so needed a representative, the people so needed a demigod upon whom to lavish the great American disposition for hero idolatry, that all united in crowning McClellan with a paper crown, and hailing him as our General-in-Chief before he had led a squad into a skirmish or rendered any other service than to telegraph the battles in West Virginia which Rosecrans planned and fought, omitting the name of Rosecrans from the dispatches. This veteran of a thousand cheers and not a single charge, greeted by Napoleon's huzzas, though innocent of Napoleon's battles, this calico hero, this knight in pantalettes, did the people of the North without distinction of party and their President yielding to their voice, to their everlasting shame be it spoken, predestinate to begin his military career at a greater exaltation of fame than that to which the world's greatest Generals, its Marlboroughs, Wellingtons and Washingtons have been content to climb through a long succession of hard-earned victories. Ever since that date, the people have been separating the imaginary from the real McClellan, and as fast as that which is imaginary is removed, that which is real sinks into insignificance. The imaginary McClellan, is a fierce looking youth, with an eagle eye, Roman nose, a compressed lip, and the expression of a hero. The real McClellan has a mild eye, a pug nose, an animal lip, and the mediocre expression of a man not to be entrusted with any other than very ordinary issues. The imaginary McClellan fought a brilliant battle at Rich Mountain. The real McClellan sent a subordinate to fight the battle while he remained to sign the dispatch. The imaginary McClellan organized the Army of the Potomac according to the most approved modes of warfare. The real McClellan for nine months refused to organize it or to promote any of his Generals beyond Brigadierships, for fear of elevating rivals who might outshine him. The imaginary McClellan was in the front of the battle at Williamsburgh, on a fiery black charger, leading the troops on to victory. The real McClellan was at Yorktown, seven miles to the rear, under a shed, waiting for it to stop raining, and responsible wholly for their defeat. The imaginary McClellan was always contending against a superior force, and thwarted in all his efforts to obtain reinforcements. The real McClellan had at Washington 185,000 to contend against from 60,000 to 80,000, at Yorktown 107,000 against 7,000, at Williamsburg 80,000 against 25,000, at Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill and other battles, he had a force largely outnumbering that of the rebels, of which he brought from a third to a fourth into battle; while he failed in every battle to so handle his force as to use more than a small fraction of it. Other departments were stripped of the forces which McClellan had certified to be necessary for their protection, to provide him with reinforcements when he already had in every battle many times more than he knew how to put into the fight. The imaginary McClellan had a deep personal sympathy with the common soldiers. The real McClellan led them without any other plan than to avoid battle, into swamps where he lost in a few months from thirty to forty thousand men by disease and desertion, without firing a gun at the enemy. The imaginary McClellan desired "only to share the fate of his soldiers on the field of battle." The real McClellan never, from Yorktown to Antietam, was under fire. He was absent from Williamsburg, absent from Fair Oaks, absent from Gaines' Mill, absent at each of the Seven Days battles, which were fought only by his corps commanders, absent from Malvern Hills, and with the reserve—there being no other place, not even Washington, so safe—at Antietam. The imaginary McClellan was full of deep laid far-seeing plans, to the failure to follow which all the disasters of the war are due. The real McClellan never had any other plan than the dog-in-the-manger plan of neither fighting battles and reaping honors himself nor allowing any one else to. To the imaginary McClellan is due the capture of New Orleans. The real McClellan advised that it should not be undertaken, as it would require 50,000 men. (Butler and Farragut accomplished it with 7,000.) The imaginary McClellan is ready to sacrifice personal aggrandizement to the military success of the country. The real McClellan withheld his army from coming to the support of Pope fourteen days more at Harrison's Landing and two days more at Alexandria, suggesting to Halleck the wisdom of "leaving Pope to get out of the scrape as he could," and stated that "he was personally responsible" (as he was) for the very acts of criminal treachery, to a brother officer on the battle field, for which Fitz John Porter was cashiered. The imaginary McClellan was the hero of Antietam. The real McClellan left Hooker and Burnside to fight the battle as best they could without reinforcements, and only came up after the victory was won and in time to prevent our army from reaping the fruits of victory by pursuit. In short, summing his whole life the imaginary McClellan is an exploded sham, from all faith in which the common sense of the country has fallen off. Sensible men were sorry to give him up, because, to acknowledge that McClellan was a military nobody was to acknowledge that they had been fooled. The President hung to him till every military man who had been brought into contact with him—Kearney, Wool, Hooker, Heintzleman, Sumner, Keyes, Hitchcock, Wadsworth, Halleck, and Sedgwick—condemned him. Even his confidants and participants in at least one crime of military treachery—Fitz John Porter and Franklin—have in conversation condemned McClellan's system of fighting battles by telegraph. In short, the dregs only of McClellan's reputation are left. Those who have no knowledge of the real McClellan admire that fiction of the imagination which we were all content with before the war had developed any actual Generals. As a civilian, McClellan has no other merit than that he adheres to policies which have been faithfully tried with great patience and long suffering, and, after such trial, have been discarded.

THE ANIMATING SENTIMENT.

"When you wish to know what the policy of a party will be, you must learn the passions, sentiments and feelings which animate that party. Contending parties will be judged not alone by their declarations, but also by those principles which are supposed to animate and govern the great mass of their respective organizations."—*Horatio Seymour to the Chicago Convention.*

The passions that animated the copperhead convention were apparent to the whole world. For one week it boiled over in every possible exhibition of treason and open-mouthed sympathy and bold defense of the Southern rebellion. The Constitution makes it the duty of the National Government and the President to enforce the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of Congress, and to suppress domestic insurrection. Such an insurrection, bold and formidable, was then in progress. It originated in wanton wickedness, without cause or justification.

Yet the sentiment that animates the Convention is denunciation of the attempt or the right to suppress and put down the insurrection. The insurgents are defiant and unrepentant, but neither the Convention nor one of its speakers—nor even Seymour himself—had one word of condemnation of the stupendous crime. It is all palliation, excuse or open justification. It is a pusillanimous and cowardly cry of peace, when peace means nothing but submission to rebellion.

We are justified by Mr. Seymour's own rules of judgment, in branding the Convention and its purposes with treason, and regarding it but as the merest tender to Jeff. Davis and his Richmond insurrectionists.

Governor Brough at Circleville.

Governor Brough made a speech on Saturday, at Circleville, before a large audience. We make an extract:

M'CLELLAN'S CAREER.

But laying aside everything of military reputation, tell me where, in the history of General McClellan, are the evidences of that ripe experience that great political knowledge, that fit him as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States at this time. No civil employment has he ever been entrusted with except the superintendence of a railroad, and I will just say, as to that, that while I was in that business, if my road had wanted a Superintendent, there were fifty other men in the State of Ohio whom I would have preferred to him. This is all the civil employment he has been engaged in. He has given no demonstration, no evidence of his capacity to seize upon the reins of this Government in a time like this. He has no political administrative knowledge at all. Even in the last political campaign of 1860, he had not the genius to discover that the welfare of this Government, and the perpetuation of its institutions, required the election of some other man than John C. Breckinridge. He was among the supporters of Breckinridge. Are we to turn aside and seize upon an unexperienced man, merely because, for three long years, he has made every occasion of his life subordinate to that end.

While I do not abuse the military career of Gen. McClellan, I feel this prompting in my heart, that but for the serpent which whispered in his ear at Washington, even as the serpent whispered in the ear of our great mother, that he could climb the military height and be proclaimed President of the United States—I believe that but for that, he could have taken Richmond and crushed this rebellion two years ago. I believe that when he got before Yorktown with 180,000 men, and 10,000 confronting him, I believe a man of ordinary genius could have gone into Richmond and captured it, had it not been that the Evil One whispered to him, "Hold back for a while; there is a Presidency to be made out of this thing. We may make you President by-and-by." It is a matter of history, and I do not criticise military matters when I repeat it here, that the army of the Peninsula lay there 180,000 strong, and before less than 12,000 rebels, for a period of fifteen or twenty days, when they could have stormed over them, when, if Joe Hooker had been their leader, he would have captured Richmond in twenty hours. But McClellan said no. He lay there until the rebel cohorts were brought in on the other side, and he was compelled to retire in disaster, after burying 40,000 American citizens who died from disease, under the soil of the Chickahominy.

George Francis Train and McClellan.

One of the most conspicuous and active of the politicians at Chicago was the celebrated Mr. Train, who was, however, displeased with the results, and has written the following letter to Gen. McClellan:

CHICAGO, ILL., SHERMAN HOUSE,
August 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Orange, N. J.:

DEAR SIR—First to sing your praises in England, first to cheer for you on my return, I cannot enter the campaign against you without giving my reasons:

1. Your election on the platform they have placed you on is impossible.

1. The American party of forty-four, the Filmore Know-Nothings of forty-eight, the Bell and Everett's of sixty, through the Amos Kendall organization, were the first to nominate you in Philadelphia last December. When the German and Irish voters learn that their old enemy, the Know-Nothings, crop up again in your nomination, they will be the last to support you.

2. You must accept or decline. The revolutionary convention gives you no power to modify. If you do not win, revolution follows in the North. That is what England hopes for. Three years more of legalized piracy and she will own the commercial seas.

You are backed by two losing ideas:

II. The Albany Regency, that negotiated the matter with Vallandigham and Pendleton, never yet succeeded in anything. They commenced killing Van Buren in '44, and finished him in '48. They killed Marcy in '52. They opened on Douglas in '56, and polished him off at Charleston in '60. How, then, can you in their hands expect to share a happier fate?

I have done my best to save the Democratic party from ruin, as hundreds of delegates will testify; but the blind confidence of the K. N.'s, the strange infatuation of the A. R., and the rash expenditure of the A. B. were too much for its salvation.

There is one way you can show yourself a patriot and help save the Union. Retire in favor of the coming man, and accept the position of Secretary of War or Lieut. General of the American army. Otherwise you destroy yourself forever, and carry down with you the largest load of passengers that ever entrusted their fortunes on board of one ship. Yours most respectfully,

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

The Vermont Election.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Sept. 8.]

The first positive indications of the drift of the popular tide in this Presidential canvass is furnished in the returns of the Vermont election. Upon an increased popular vote, as compared with last year's election, these returns show an increased administration majority—a result which cannot be misunderstood. It means that all the supposed dissensions and divisions in the administration camps amount to nothing, now that the issue has been narrowed down to "Old Abe" or the Chicago peace platform. It means that the personal popularity of Gen. McClellan, as the war is now going, will be lost upon that platform; that the people of the loyal States will soon adhere to the idea that Grant, Sherman and Farragut are on the right road to peace, and that they must be supported, whatever may be the delinquencies of the administration. A few days hence the State election in Maine, we guess, will go the same way as this of Vermont, and in October, from all signs of the times, we may look for similar results from the State elections of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. As they go so will the Presidential election go in November. If there were any positive reaction at work in the popular mind in favor of the Chicago Democracy, on their equivocal peace platform, we should have had some manifestations of it even from Vermont; for a popular political reaction is spontaneous and general, and operates with remarkable uniformity upon a Presidential issue in all the participating States.

We commend this view of the subject to General McClellan, as broadly suggesting the course which he should pursue from a sense of justice to his genuine Union supporters and himself. He is not bound to endorse the Chicago peace politicians; and, if he should cast them indignantly overboard, Mr. Belmont, in calling his convention together again, may possibly, in a new trial, come up to the demands of public opinion and the necessities of the crisis in a revision of the peace principles of the party. As they are they will not go down. The fall of Atlanta, in fact, calls for another meeting of the Chicago Convention. It was held too soon, after all, to be properly adapted to the military situation.

Edgar A. Poe.

AN INTERESTING INQUIRY—WAS THE POEM OF "THE RAVEN" A PLAGIARISM?

To the Editor of the London Star.

SIR: A few days ago I happened to see in a daily paper an extract from the letter of a London correspondent of a provincial journal, in which that gentleman makes some startling revelations for the edification of the ignorant country people for whom his productions are written. The writer says that "the well known eastern traveler, Mr. Lang, formerly of the Bombay service," has discovered that Poe's poem of "The Raven" is a "literary imposture." "Poe's sole accomplishment," we are told, "was a minute and accurate acquaintance with oriental languages, and that he turned to account by translating almost literally the poem of 'The Raven' from the Persian." Can any of your readers inform me if this is true? Did Mr. Lang ever make such a discovery, and, if he did, where is the original Persian poem? Whose work is it, and what is it called? If there is really no foundation for this charge, the truth ought to be made known, and the falsehood refuted. * * * * As this is a subject of great importance to the literary world, I confidently trust that more light will be thrown upon it.

I am, sir, yours obediently, J. E. B.

FROM STERLING, ILLINOIS.

The Mass Meeting at Sterling—Some Account of the City—Local Politics—Speeches by Messrs. Bross and Ward, and Generals Oglesby and Prentiss—Indications.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

STERLING, Whiteside County, Sept. 9, 1864.

The meeting held in this active, go ahead little city to-day while in no sense a failure, does not assume such huge proportions as those that have preceded it. This dropping off of numbers is attributable not to a falling off of enthusiasm, but to the fact that a similar meeting was held yesterday at Dixon, twelve miles east, and that another will be held to-morrow at Morrison, the shire town of Whiteside County, fifteen miles west. It was not expected that this would be a large gathering. Indeed in the first instance, I believe it was intended that there should be no day meeting at all in Sterling, but the announcement of a large number of speakers caused the Committee slightly to vary the programme.

STERLING.

The people of Sterling are noted for their business activity and enterprise. The city numbers scarcely four thousand inhabitants, and yet in point of business transacted, its merchants claim that it is the second city in this part of the State, Freeport being first. While I am too little familiar with the northern portion of the State to admit the justice of the claim, I am free to acknowledge my astonishment at the figures related to me. There is an immense farming country lying adjacent and seeking outlet at Sterling, a country unsurpassed in fertility, and the elements of successful business.

The traffic in agricultural instruments and lumber is very large and remunerative. The same may be said of the milling interest—two thousand bushels of wheat are daily consumed by the two establishments now in operation here. Rock River, which here has a fall of sixteen feet, and is capable of being increased indefinitely, furnishes the motive power. This is by all odds the best water privilege in the State, and I do not see why there should not spring up here an important manufacturing city. The town is one of the oldest in this section of the State, but has been thrifty and growing only since the construction of the Air-Line railroad.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Whiteside county is overwhelmingly Republican. In 1860, she gave over 1,600 majority for the Union electoral ticket. In 1862 her majority for Butler, the Union candidate for Treasurer, was 1,151, and for Congressman at large, 1,162. She has sent to the field 1,900 men, or nearly two full regiments; but it is supposed that those who have since the election of 1860 become voters, will more than make up the drain upon her voting population. Assuming that this be true, she will give an increased majority in 1864 for Mr. Lincoln. From the indications which are patent to an observing mind, I feel warranted in promising that glorious old Whiteside will poll a majority vote of from 1,600 to 2,000 for the Union State and National tickets. In the little city of Sterling I know of forty-one men who have heretofore given their suffrages to the Democratic candidates, who will in a body vote for Lincoln and Johnson and Dick and the Deacon in November. What is true of Sterling is true of almost every other town and precinct in the county. Sterling can be relied upon for from two hundred and fifty to three hundred majority, any time. She will give fully that in November.

Whiteside, with Carroll, JoDaviess, Lee, Ogle and Stephenson are the counties that form the Third Congressional District, to represent which in the next Congress, Hon. E. B. Washburne is the Union candidate. The following will be about the majorities he will receive:

Carroll	1,200
Jo Daviess	700
Lee	1,100
Ogle	1,200
Stephenson	800
Whiteside	1,700
	6,700

Washburne and the State and National ticket will receive just about this majority in the Third District. Mark that.

THE MASS MEETING.

As I have said the number of those in attendance upon the mass meeting did not exceed 2,000. It was made up principally of citizens of Sterling, and such farmers living adjacent thereto as happened to be in town with produce. There were a sprinkling of Copperheads also, and these last heard some unwholesome truths, if one could judge from the wry faces they made.

ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was organized by the choice of Hon S. S. Patterson, Mayor of Sterling, President, and H. G. Grattan, A. A. Terrell, and Charles Smith, Secretaries.

A Committee on Resolutions was named, consisting of James Dinsmore, Nelson Mason, Joseph Golder, Washington Law and F. Sacket.

Lumbards and Rickey sang "Rally Round the Flag," and the exercises commenced.

WILLIAM BROSS, ESQ.

William Bross, Esq., was the first speaker. He disposed, satisfactorily to his audience, of the Copperhead lie, that the Union party of the North is responsible for the present desolating war, and showed conclusively that upon the Democracy alone, North and South, rests the burden of inaugurating the carnival of blood through which the country is now passing. He briefly reviewed the claims of McClellan for the support of loyal men, and showed that all the charges made against the Administration for unconstitutional acts, found their counterpart in the record of the Democratic candidate. He showed that while Mr. Lincoln had arrested traitors for known disloyalty, McClellan had "arbitrarily arrested" an entire Legislature of a sovereign State. He showed that while it could never be shown that Mr. Lincoln had ever interfered with the freedom of the ballot box, McClellan had used the military power to prevent Maryland Democrats from voting for their favorite candidate. He showed that McClellan as long ago as 1861 urged President Lincoln to stop volunteering and enforce the draft, a recommendation he strongly renewed in October, 1862. He showed that McClellan advised the President to emancipate the slaves of the enemy under the plea of military necessity, six months before the President issued his Emancipation Proclamation. He showed that the doctrine of confiscation of rebel property was long and persistently urged by McClellan long before the President decided to adopt that policy. The remarks of Mr. Bross were well received.

HON. J. D. WARD.

Mr. Ward made a short speech, but it bristled all over with points like a porcupine. He insisted upon the importance of the issues involved in the present canvass, and then attacked the Copperhead platform, showing in vigorous and terse language its glittering generalities, and its manifest inconsistencies and absurdities. He quoted from the laws of nations that those who endorse the armistice plank of the platform either favor the rebellion or are grossly deceived. He held up McClellan to the scorn and contempt of his audience, and closed with an eloquent appeal to his hearers to stand up manfully to the demands of the hour, and to aid the great army of the Union in putting down the rebellion.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Gen. Oglesby followed in a speech of twenty minutes, which he said was intended merely as an introduction to his speech of the morning.

Gen. Oglesby was followed by Gen. Prentiss, who in a half hour managed to say the most bitter and cutting things of home rebels that have gone forth from the lips of any speaker during the present canvass.

IN THE EVENING.

The crowd separated at the close of the last named speaker's remarks but assembled again in the evening at Wallace Hall, where a rousing, old-fashioned Union rally was held. Gens. Oglesby and Prentiss were the speakers.

I have not time or space to give even an outline of their remarks, but only to say that they were in all respects pertinent to the times and the occasion.

THE LAST MEETING.

The last meeting of the canvass until after the State Fair, will be held at Morrison to-morrow. From present indications, there will be a large attendance. BOD.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

A Letter from Anna E. Dickinson.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1864.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You ask me what I intend doing, and how I feel in regard to the Presidential campaign, now fairly inaugurated. From all parts of the country I receive letters containing the same inquiries—by no means put in the same spirit as that prompting yours—letters of warning, entreaty, advice, denunciation, abuse, upbraiding, for having deserted a good cause; for refusing to work with "my party," to swell its triumph next November; for using whatever influence I possess against the loyal representative of the people who alone had any chance of success; for supporting a "faction," and its candidate, that tend only to the embarrassment, if not the ultimate defeat, of the Union element of the country, by dividing its councils, stirring up strife among its friends, weakening it by dissensions, and consequently strengthening the hands and the hearts of its enemies, North and South.

These letters were first an annoyance, then a trouble, finally an absolute persecution.

Therefore, without in the least supposing myself to be a person whose word and work in the world are of special worth or import, may I beg space in your columns for a public answer, and a little talk that will set at rest all these disagreeable matters? I wish to say:

That my love for the dear cause is as great as ever (greater it could not be), my devotion to it as intense as three years or six months ago, and desertion of it is impossible; though some so-called loyal men and papers have done their best to drive me from it, by misrepresentations and calumny:

That I have no "party," save that which strives with sword and pen, with blood and treasure, and precious lives to save this country—a home for the oppressed—and to rebuild the old waste places made desolate by slavery and a traitor's war:

That, as it has been the honor and the privilege of my life to have done what I could with this party in the past, so it would be my everlasting dishonor and shame to refuse now to work with it, whatever work may be proffered or found:

That I wish all people (who care to know) to understand that, when I conclude to desert my post, I shall travel straight to Richmond, I shall not stop at any half-way station:

That I have never run in favor of the Cleveland Convention and its representatives: I am not now; and I never expect to be.

I never spoke a word in public that would lead any sensible person to so suppose.

Last winter, believing there were men in the country who would make better Presidents than the one we now have, I strove to build up a public sentiment that would demand and support one of these "better men."

I believe, further, that by postponing the Convention from the 7th of June to the 1st of September, we had much to gain—the nomination of the Copperhead Democracy of the North, the announcement of its platform, the principles (or want of principles) on which it intended to work, its plans for the future; in a word, compelling it to show its hand before the loyalists played a card, and knowing with just what they were to meet and contend.

This was something. Beyond this the Summer Campaigns might not close as they began; and, as on this ending, not this beginning, depended, to a certain extent, the popularity and consequent success of whatever loyal representative might be placed before the people, I thought that no such representative should be nominated till these things should be decided—as a too early decision might end in a late indecision, if not open rupture in the party.

Whatever words I then spoke, I believed to be in the best interests of the country. Personally, I had everything to lose and nothing to gain by the course pursued. I was laughed at, ridiculed, ostracised by people who up to that time had given me naught save most generous help, and over-liberal praise. I found

"Hard indeed the stranger's scoff;
Hard the old friends falling off;"

and used sometimes to think, tugging away at my oars, how easy it would be slipping down stream—how weary pulling against the current; yet I felt then that I was in the right, and I did not hesitate; I feel now that I was in the right, and do not regret.

That has all passed. Others felt as I. What remains?

Naught save the heartiest union the most earnest, persevering work—the most determined support of the party represented by Abraham Lincoln, from this moment till election morning!

Either this party must succeed, or the grand cause will fall.

Either this party must triumph, or the country will be led into an ignoble and deceitful peace, ending by a Union rent asunder.

Either this party must conquer, or all that has been gained for humanity to-day, for the ages yet to be, will be flung under foot and trampled to death by a man-hating aristocracy, a God-defying slave power!

Either this party must win, or the hope of the world will be destroyed, and "governments of the people, by the people, for the people, perish from the earth."

Either this party must control, or Heaven will weep, and Hell laugh aloud, as Liberty, Truth and Justice are swept from the land by men who know only the will of their master, the Evil One, to do his work.

"But," said an earnest Abolitionist to me, a few days since, "I thought thee would not support Abraham Lincoln; I am surprised at thy readiness to work for him."

"My friend," I answered, "this is no personal contest. I shall not work for Abraham Lincoln; I shall work for the salvation of my country's life, that stands at stake—for the defeat of this disloyal peace party, that will bring ruin and death if it come into power."

"But why not work for some other man in whom thou hast perfect confidence?"

"Because all such work does but divide the friends of the Union, and so plays into the hands of its enemies; because, as Burke hath it, 'When bad men combine, the good must associate, else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle.'"

"Well, I feel as thee felt before the nomination; I am opposed to Abraham Lincoln; I think it would be wrong for me to do anything to secure his re-election; and I am not willing to do evil that good may come."

"Does thee approve of war?" I asked.

"No. Decidedly not! Not in the main, but of this war I do very heartily approve."

"Thee does?"

"Certainly I do."

"And yet," I said, "we are in it, every day, doing evil that good may come—maiming noble specimens of men, spilling precious blood, offering thousands of dear lives, desolate homes, causing mourning and wailing, broken hearts, and darkened hearthstones all over the land, that liberty and free government may be saved, and that this country may remain a heritage to our children, a refuge for the wronged, the down-trodden, the oppressed of all the earth."

"That is very true, very true. I had not taken that into consideration; I will think of that."

My friends, let us all think of that.

First save the life of the nation; then we can carry our leader to a higher plane, a broader and nobler work than any he has yet accomplished.

The coming election-day will strike a final blow, will lay out cold and dead a struggling rebellion; and it will pour fresh life and vigor into all its veins, and will send it on its way a giant, conquering and to conquer.

Who, then, can pause or hesitate?

"One last great battle for the right—
One short, sharp struggle to be free!
To do is to succeed—our fight
Is waged in Heaven's approving sight—
The smile of God is victory!"

Very truly yours,
ANNA E. DICKINSON.

A GENUINE HOWL.

How the Fall of Atlanta is Regarded at Richmond.

CENSURE UPON THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 5.]

The only news that we have to announce this morning is

THE FALL OF ATLANTA.

After six weeks command of the army of Tennessee, Gen. Hood abandoned Atlanta on last Thursday night, the 1st inst. An official dispatch received from him on Saturday night, the essential portions of which we give below, explains all that is yet known of the affair:

HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 2, 1864.

On the evening of the 30th of August the enemy made a lodgement across Flint River, near Jonesboro. We attacked them there on the evening of the 31st with two corps, but failed to dislodge them.

This made it necessary to abandon Atlanta, which was done on the night of the 1st of September.

Our loss on the evening of the 31st was small.

On the evening of the 1st of September Gen. Hardee's corps, in position at Jonesboro, was assaulted by a force of the enemy, and being outflanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night, with a loss of eight guns.

The enemy's prisoners report the loss very severe.

J. D. HOOD, General.

From the above dispatch it appears that the Army of Tennessee is on the Macon Railroad, somewhere south of Jonesboro, probably at Lovejoy's Station. Jonesboro is twenty-two miles south of Atlanta; Lovejoy's, twenty nine. From Lovejoy's to Macon, the distance by the Macon road is seventy-four miles.

Though this dispatch was not made public till yesterday morning, the facts set forth in it were the street talk so long ago as Friday morning. It was then also reported that Hood's army had been cut in two. From the dispatch, it is clear that this was at one time the case. When "on the evening of the 1st of September, Gen. Hardee's corps, in position at Jonesboro, twenty-two miles south of Atlanta, was assaulted by a superior force of the enemy" and "outflanked," the enemy pushed in between him and Hood at Atlanta, and that night Hood, by striking across the country in a southeasterly direction, managed to rejoin him on the railroad south of Jonesboro. *How it was that after attacking the enemy, "with two corps," near Jonesboro, on Wednesday evening, only Hardee's corps was at Jonesboro Thursday evening, to resist the assault of the enemy,* can only be accounted for by supposing that our attack had failed to dislodge the enemy, Hood withdrew one of them (S. D. Lee's) to Atlanta, leaving Hardee to bear the brunt alone. This he would hardly have done had he not miscalculated the enemy's designs. He must have believed the main body of Sherman's army to have been in front of Atlanta, when in fact it was on the Flint River, near Jonesboro, twenty odd miles to the south.

As to the losses incurred on either side, Gen. Hood tells us only that "our loss on the evening of 31st (when we attacked) was small," and that "the enemy's prisoners report their loss very severe." He does not inform us whether our loss in men was great or small when, on the evening of the 1st Hardee, "being outflanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night, with the loss of eight guns." *We feel pretty sure our loss on this occasion was not small.*

This abandonment of Atlanta, under the circumstances, is not a good thing, but so far from being dispirited by it, our people ought reverently to thank God that it is no worse. There are many persons who have had a great weight of anxiety raised from their souls by this news. They have been fearing for the last month, not only that Atlanta would be abandoned, but that some great and irretrievable disaster would overtake the army of Tennessee. Atlanta is gone, but the army is still a unit and is safe. The loss of Atlanta is nothing; *the loss of the army would have been without a remedy.*

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON THE NEWS.

[From the Richmond Examiner Sept. 5.]

So much for the third removal of General Johnston. First, he was virtually removed by being deprived of power to direct his lieutenant, Pemberton; and the cost of that gratification to the feelings of Mr. Davis was the army of Vicksburg. Next he was superseded by Bragg; and the organization of the second army was destroyed at Missionary Ridge. Thirdly, after restoring it, he was removed at the very moment when his knowledge, skill and energy were indispensable to the success and even the safety of the campaign; superseded by Hood, a commander of division, notoriously incapable of managing anything larger than a division. *The result is disaster at Atlanta, in the very nick of time when such a victory alone could save the party of Lincoln from irretrievable ruin.*

General Johnston is thought over cautious; too reticent about his plans; disposed to be mysterious as to approaching events. He was removed because "he did not speak with entire confidence about holding Atlanta." But results prove that if he was cautious in movement, and chary of promises, it was for good reasons. It is evident that, in each case, he knew where he was, what material he had in hand, and the best use to make of it. Whatever else may be said, it cannot be said that he ever lost an army or any considerable body of troops, or incurred any disaster or even disadvantage that obscured our prospects for a moment. If any man has been so great a fool as to question either his military capacity, his courage or his earnest patriotism, certainly these events vindicate him. *But alas! of what interest is that! of what importance is that? of what consideration is a single reputation, if the country must be lost to justify it? Who cares now whether Johnston was right or Jeff. Davis was right?*

Yet we must think of these things, for these are the causes which produce the effects. It is manifestly absurd to put up and pull down a commander in the field according to the crude views or peevish fancies of a functionary in Richmond. Such conduct of government would paralyze the greatest military genius, ruin the oldest army, and render success in war absolutely impossible. *Now, is it not hard—is it not cruelly hard—that the struggle of eight millions, who sacrifice their money, sacrifice their lives, who groan in the excess of exertion, who wrench every sinew till the blood starts with the sweat—should come to naught—should end in the ruin of us all—that the predilections and antipathies, the pitiful personal feelings of a single man may be indulged.*

With the scanty information at hand, it is impossible to estimate the late affair in Georgia. It is certain that Atlanta has been abandoned by our troops. We do not know whether the guns were left or not. The loss of the place is otherwise without material importance. As a military post it had no value whatever. It was once important as the junction of railroads, but has ceased to be so since the railroads to the north were lost. Sherman could not hold it a week if the Confederate army in the neighborhood was in proper hands. But the moral effect of its loss, though it may be temporary, will be great. It will render incalculable assistance to the party of Lincoln, and obscure the prospect of peace, late so bright. It may enable him to execute the draft. It will also diffuse gloom over the South. This depression, however, may be speedily relieved if the Administration has a grain of real sense or a spark of unselfish patriotism. The reinstatement of Johnston or the appointment of Beauregard would at once restore the confidence of the country and of the army, and the genius of either would soon prove Sherman's advantage to be an illusion and an abortion. But the confidence either of country or the army will scarcely survive the continuation of Hood in command, still less the reappearance of Bragg. It is easy to see the path of wisdom now; but it is difficult still to hope anything wise, or magnanimous or unselfish from the administration.

WHEELER'S OPERATIONS VIEWED IN THE SOUTH.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 5.]

We hear nothing further from Wheeler's movements in East Tennessee. The general opinion here is that he is making for Nashville. "A late Bristol paper says it is all a lie about his having destroyed the great bridge over the Tennessee at Loudon." The same paper says he seems studiously to avoid the enemy's bridges and lines of communication, "and devotes himself to running about the country picking up small lots of prisoners."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1864.

There was a general decline in the produce markets to-day, influenced by the fall in gold, and they closed week at a reduction of 3 to 4 cents on yesterday's quotations for wheat; 20 to 25 cents on flour, &c.

The demand for money to-day has been good, but there was an almost unparalleled scarcity of currency. We hear that several of our bankers were compelled to ask an extension until Monday to settle their balances. Of course the concessions were granted, but such irregularities cannot be tolerated but a few times. Bankers will have to contract their discounts, and disappoint many who are really entitled to consideration, or run the risk of being discredited for irregularities. It becomes them, and all, to practice caution, and not seek to extend their benefits beyond their control.

Exchange is flat to-day, although there is less offered than in the early part of the week. It can scarcely grow perceptibly firmer until the present scarcity of currency is in a measure relieved. We quote as before, ⅛@¼ discount buying, ⅛@¼ discount selling.

Gold tumbled 10 per cent in New York to-day somewhat to the astonishment of Chicago brokers who were looking in the other direction; and they can't recognize the cause. We think one reason can be found in the daily increasing confidence that the rebellion is fast passing into oblivion, and the people begin to see land. Another reason is to be found in the financial strength of the Government, as just manifested by the immense offers for the 1881 loan, which was opened in Washington on Friday. These influences will continue to grow stronger, and the results upon the gold market will be gratifying to all loyal men. We have but one quotation, at the close of the Board—226⅛. There were rumors on the street of considerably lower figures, but we could not trace them to any reliable source. The following are the quotations telegraphed to Jas. Boyd, 38 Clark street:

10.00 a. m.	228⅝	3.00 p. m.	224
11.00 a. m.	227⅞	3.30 p. m.	221⅛
12.00 m.	226⅞		

A private dispatch dated at 5.30 puts the price down to 219.

Here the market opened at 225, and was very irregular at 225 to 220. The decline was not known till after business hours. Silver sold down to 210, closing heavy. 5-20s firm and in demand at 111½@112.

The following is a statement of deposits and coinage at the United States Mint for the month of August, 1864:

DEPOSITS.

Gold deposits from all sources	$395,411.90
Silver deposits, including purchases	11,481.25
Total deposits	$406,893.15

GOLD COINAGE.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	29,150	$583,000.00
Fine bars	8	3,251.88
Total	29,158	$586,251.88

SILVER COINAGE.

Half dollars	39,500	$16,950.00
Dimes	11,000	1,100.00
Half dimes	48,000	1,400.00
Three cent pieces	10,000	300.00
Fine bars	5	148.80
Total	103,505	$20,258.80

COPPER.

Cents	4,040,000	$40,400.00
Two cent pieces	3,130,000	63,600.00
Total	7,170,000	$104,000.00

RECAPITULATION.

Gold coinage	29,158	$586,251.88
Silver	103,505	20,253.80
Copper	7,170,000	103,000.00
Total	7,302,663	$709,505.68

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations for Sept. 9, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission, stock and bond brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	3,887	300
Wheat	41,758	82,100
Corn	29,230	68,500
Oats	95,524	6,323
Rye	12,833	....
Barley	18,830	....
Grass Seed	140,154	55,190
Flax Seed	29,408	....
Broom Corn	612	....
Cured Meats	31,941	....
Pork	120	....
Lard	17,320	....
Tallow	7,794	37,350
Wool	18,729	14,165
Hogs	1,359	115
Cattle	2,267	847
Hides	93,196	21,105
Highwines	75	288
Salt	....	1,108
Butter	63,446	19,125

The decline in gold this morning to 226, and the reported fall of Mobile, caused a depression in the general produce markets, and prices ruled lower.

Flour was neglected and heavy, and we quote the market nominally 25c lower, with trifling sales of good spring extras at $10.25.

The Wheat market suffered a further decline of 3@4c per bushel, at which it ruled steady and moderately active—there being a good demand by short sellers. The transactions amounted to about 18,000 bushels winter and 85,000 bushels spring wheat, at $1.96@1.97 for No. 2 Red; $1.80 for Rejected Red; $1.94@1.97 for No. 1 Spring; $1.90@1.92 for No. 2 Spring; and $1.80@1.82 for Rejected Spring—the market for No. 2 Spring closing steady at $1.91½@1.92.

Corn declined fully ½c per bushel, with less activity—the sales amounting to only about 105,000 bushels at $1.32@1.33½ for No. 1 Corn; $1.31@1.31½ for No. 2 Corn, and $1.28 for Rejected Corn—the market closing quiet at $1.32 for No. 1, and $1.31 for No. 2.

Oats declined 1c per bushel, with sales of about 112,000 bushels, at 65½@66c for No. 1, 64@64½c for No. 2, and 62@63½c for Rejected—the market closing steady at 65½c for No. 1 and 64c for No. 2.

Rye fell 1c per bushel, with sales of 15,000 bushels, at $1.32@1.33 for No. 1 and $1.30@1.31 for No. 2—the market closing quiet at $1.33 for No. 1 and $1.30@1.30½ for No. 2.

Barley was unsettled and 5@10c lower, with sales of only 5,000 bushels at a range of $1.90@2.00 for No. 2 Barley and $1.75 for Rejected.

Highwines were more active, but there was no improvement in prices, about 1,000 barrels having changed hands, at $1.74@1.75, chiefly at $1.74—the market closing firm at that price.

Timothy Seed was firm at $5.55@5.60. Flax Seed was scarce and firm, with light sales at $3.05@3.10.

Freights were a shade firmer, with light engagements at 7½c for corn and 7c for rye to Buffalo.

In Groceries the market has been moderately active; the recent decline in gold has weakened prices. On Rio Coffee we note a decline of ½c ℔ on our previous quotations. Hard and Coffee Sugar have also sustained a decline of ½c ℔. We now quote Hard Sugar at 30@30½c ℔. Other staples are unchanged.

Cheese continues in light supply with a fair demand. Best Hamburg is firm at 24@25c, and Western Reserve at 23@24c ℔.

Anthracite Coal is in very limited supply, with a good demand. Market firm at $20.00 ℔ ton. Soft coals are in fair receipt and unchanged.

The supply of Fish of all descriptions is very limited and below the demand. On Mackerel we note an advance of 50c ℔ hf brl on No 1, and of 25c on No 2. Codfish are in almost nominal supply, and very firm at a further advance of 25c ℔ 100 lbs.

In Green Fruits, Apples continue in large supply, with a limited demand. Prices vary from $2.50@4.00 per bbl for sound fruit. Unsound, of which there is a large quantity in the market, is being sold at nominal rates. Peaches are in better supply, with a good demand.

The demand for Green Salted Hides is not so active and prices are weaker, with a downward tendency. Dry Flint are in better demand. Market unchanged.

Carbon Oil is more active, but in small supply. The market rules firm at 95@98c for Best White. Linseed Oil is in small supply and very limited demand. Market firm at $1 65@1 70 for raw, and $1 75@1 76 for boiled.

In Lumber the market is very active and firm with an upward tendency. The supply yesterday and to-day has been nominal.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending September 10, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, for the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weekly receipts since August 6, 1864:

[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change amount to 7,359 head. This is 1,066 head more than were received last week, and 3,216 head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	7,359

According to the returns of the Board of Trade, the receipts during the week, by all the railroads, amount to 7,357 head of Beef Cattle. There has been independent of these sources of supply, a much larger quantity than usual of stock driven in from the surrounding districts, amounting during the week to about 2,100 head. Thus making the actual receipts about 9,335 head. There have been very few droves of shipping Cattle, the receipts consisting almost entirely of medium to prime medium grades. The market has been active and very firm. Upon the closing quotations of last Saturday's market we note an advance of 25c per 100 lbs on medium to prime grades—and of 15@25c on prime to extra grades of shipping Cattle.

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, and compared with last week:

[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.—As usual, the early days of the week were quiet, little business being done at any of the yards, owing to the restricted, and almost nominal supply. There were very evident symptoms, in the extreme firmness and buoyant character of the market, of an active and healthy demand, for army and good shipping grades of stock. On Wednesday the receipts slightly improved and more activity was observed; since then the bulk of stock has come to hand, and from the total receipts given above it will be seen that the supply for the week now closed has been satisfactory, at least so far as medium grades of Beef Cattle are concerned.

Webb & Kelly, the chief contractors for the army at present in the market, are busily occupied in filling contracts both for the Eastern and Western armies, and will be requiring the usual class of Cattle purchased, namely, fair to good medium stock, for some days to come, probably through the week.

There has been a slight improvement in the quality of the receipts this week as compared with the preceding one, but there is still a great deficiency in the supply of good shipping Cattle, suitable for our Eastern buyers. This is the result of the scarcity of well-fed, fat Steers in the country at the present time.

There were in the various yards this morning about 2,200 head of Beef Cattle, the whole of which consisted of common to best medium qualities. The market has been active and prices ruled very firm at yesterday's quotations, with a slight advance in favor of drovers on good cows and fair medium steers. The entered sales amount to 1,567 head at $3.50@6.18, but mostly at $4.50@5.50 ℔ 100 lbs.

The market closed this evening firm and active. As the result of the trade done during the week we note an advance of 25c on medium cattle, and of 15@25c ℔ 100 lbs on prime to extra shipping grades, on the quotations of last Saturday evening.

The following are the principal sales during the week:

Wallwork & Mallory sold Kuble & Hyman 48 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,128 lbs, at $5.75; to Rosenthal & Co. 112 head premium Missouri steers, averaging 1,224 lbs, at $5.25; to MacPherson 72 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,195 lbs at $6.50; 50 head extra grade Illinois steers, averaging 1,274 lbs, at $7.50, and 49 head fair shipping grades, averaging, 1,178 lbs at $6.50 ℔ 100 lbs.

G. Adams sold Morris, Walzal & Heinneman 281 head Minnesota steers, averaging 1,138 lbs, at $6.50. Candell sold Tranerman 51 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,072 lbs, at $6.00; Hyman & Co. sold Rosenthal & Co. 85 head Iowa steers, averaging 1,168 lbs, at $6.50 ℔ 100 lbs.

States & Co. sold Sinclair 88 head choice Iowa steers, averaging 1,327 lbs, at $7.50. Skinner sold G. Ruble 182 head small, well fed, Illinois steers, averaging 1,044 lbs, at $6.00 ℔ 100 lbs.

R. Livingston bought of Dawson & Co., of McLean county, 111 head very extra Illinois steers avg. 1,326 lbs at $8.00; of Dalby 81 head very extra shipping grade Illinois steers avg. 1,320 lbs. at $8.00 per head; of Jones 174 head good medium grade avg. 1,150 lbs at $5.50 per 100 lb.

Rosenthal & Co bought of Hudson 73 head good Iowa steers avg. 1,143 lbs, at $7.25; 34 head of the same description avg. 1,084 lbs at $7.25 per 100 lbs.

John Adams sold Peach 28 head extra Illinois steers, avg. 1,226 lbs. at $7.37½; Strader sold to Walzal 12 head good grade Illinois steers avg. 1,276 lbs at $7.18 per 100 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 7,876 head. This is 84 head more than were received last week, and 9,833 head less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	7,876

There has been more than usual activity and excitement in this market during the past week. On Thursday prices had advanced $1.00@1.75 ℔ 100 lbs on the quotations of Saturday last. Yesterday and to-day the market has declined considerably. We note still an advance of 75c@$1.00 ℔ 100 lbs on the closing quotations of last Saturday's market.

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, and compared with last week:

[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.—There has been little improvement in the receipts of this market during the past week. As compared with the preceding one, they show a slight increase, but compared with those of the corresponding week or weeks of September, 1863, they show a considerable deficiency. Our present supply has been far below the requirements of buyers for the Eastern markets; and although unheard of prices have been offered, so little increase in the receipts followed. For New York alone the whole of our receipts, on any day throughout the week could easily have been taken; but as other markets claimed a share, competition for two or three days ran riot, the prices only having to be named to secure immediate sales.

In point of quality, we have had a much larger proportion of heavy, well fed hogs, than usual; thoroughly upsetting the idea that there were no heavy, fat hogs at present in the country. These have sold at very high prices, and from all appearances three times the quantity could as easily have been disposed of. Since Thursday the market has been less active, and prices have declined fully 75c ℔ 100 lbs. The whole receipts of the week have been cleared out at fair and unusually high prices.

There were in the yards this morning about 1,600 Hogs. The entered sales at all the yards during the day, amount to 1,542 head, at $9.25@11.75, chiefly at $10.25@11.25 per 100 lbs. There was a considerable change in the general tone of the market. Prices are again on the descending scale, and will probably in a few days come more nearly to a consistent range. Fancy prices are seldom so satisfactory as fair and consistent ones, and it is quite clear that before the packing season here shall have fully opened, the latter will have to be adopted.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[From the N. Y. Independent, Sept. 8.]

There has been a little pause in the activity of the fall trade, owing to the decline and the still decline in the price of gold. The scarcity of cotton goods continues, and enables holders to obtain a continued advance. In prints the demand is well sustained. Jobbers are buying freely. The stock is much reduced. [illegible]

The decline in gold is inducing owners to enter their goods at the Custom-house, and [illegible] The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of domestic dry goods sold in the New York market:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 10.

LUMBER—Received yesterday 980,000 feet. There has been nothing doing in the market to-day; not a single cargo having been offered on sale. The very limited receipts are on old contracts. There is a good demand, buyers are numerous, and prices rule very firm at previous quotations.

SHINGLES—No receipts. Market active and firm.

LATH—Received yesterday 150,000 pcs. In good demand, and firm at $4.00@4.25 per 1,000 pcs.

The following are the yard prices:

[illegible]

Great Increase of Exports.

The excess of exports over imports, as reported at the Treasury Department for the months of July and August, 1864, exceeds that of the same period for 1863, by upwards of $27,000,000.

Export of Breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1 1863, to Sept. 1, 1864.

[illegible]

Exports at New York Last Week.

The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Sept. 6, and since January 1:

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[From the New York Shipping List, Sept. 7, 1864.]

COFFEE—The market is almost at a complete standstill, there being little inquiry in the present unsettled state of Gold and Exchange. [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Seed Market—Sept. 8.

The stock of Grass is still very light, and will remain so until the new crop comes forward. [illegible]

New York Wool Market—Sept. 8.

Wool continues extremely dull. [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of 1c storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. 1c cwt — sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS quiet but a shade firmer. [illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 3,887 brls; shipped, 300 brls. Market very dull and nominally 25c lower. [illegible]

Bran—11 tons Bran bulk to at $23.50 on track.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 41,758 bu; shipped, 82,100 bu. Market dull and 3@4c lower. [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, 29,230 bu; shipped, 68,500 bu. Market less active and fully ½c lower. [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, 95,524 bu; shipped, 6,323 bu. Market less active and 1c lower. [illegible]

RYE—Received, 12,833 bu. Market dull and 1c lower. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received to-day, 18,830 bu; shipped, —. Market very dull and 5@10c lower. [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $3.50@3.52 per gallon.

BUTTER—Received to-day, 63,446 lbs; shipped, 19,125 lbs. Market quiet. [illegible]

BAGGING—Market quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

CHEESE—Receipts continue very limited. [illegible]

COFFEE—The market continues quiet, and prices are lower. [illegible]

COAL—SOFT COAL in fair supply. Market active and firm at present quotations. ANTHRACITE in small and very inadequate supply. Market firm and unchanged. [illegible]

EGGS—Receipts very small. Market active and firm at 19@20c per doz.

FISH—LAKE FISH are in almost nominal supply. Market active and very firm at present quotations. MACKEREL are in small and inadequate supply. We note a further advance of 50c per hf brl on No. 1, and 25c on No. 2. [illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—APPLES are in less active demand. [illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—APPLES—Market inactive, with a nominal supply. [illegible]

HIDES—Received 93,196 lbs; shipped, 21,105 lbs. There is less activity in the market, and prices are weaker, but without quotable change. [illegible]

HAY—Receipts light, and in good demand. Market very firm and unchanged. [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 75 brls; shipped, 288 brls. Market more active, and steady at $1.74@1.75. [illegible]

LEATHER—Market moderately active, with a fair supply of Calf Skins and Sole Leather. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—In limited demand. [illegible]

OIL—LINSEED OIL—In very small supply, with a limited demand. [illegible]

CARBON OIL—The market continues firm, with a better demand. [illegible]

ONIONS—In fair receipt, with a good demand. [illegible]

POTATOES—The supply during the week has been so limited, owing to the wet weather. [illegible]

POULTRY—Receipts continue small, and considerably below the demand. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Market firm and almost neglected. [illegible]

SEEDS—Received to-day 140,154 lbs Grass Seeds, 29,408 lbs Flax Seed; shipped, 55,190 lbs Grass Seed. [illegible]

SALT—Receipts to-day, none; shipped, 1,108 brls. [illegible]

SUGAR—There was a fair degree of activity in the market to-day. [illegible]

SYRUP—In light supply with a fair demand. [illegible]

SALERATUS—The market is active and firm at former rates. [illegible]

TEA—In fair supply, and more active. [illegible]

TALLOW—Received, 7,794 lbs; shipped, 37,350 lbs. [illegible]

TOBACCO—Market quiet, but very firm at previous quotations. [illegible]

VINEGAR—In fair supply, and firm at present quotations. [illegible]

WOOL—Received, 18,729 lbs; shipped, 14,165 lbs. There has been less activity in the market. [illegible]

WOOD—In good demand, with a limited supply. [illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Nervous Debility.

[illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.

[illegible]

Farm Lands.

CHOICE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.

[illegible]

Price, $14,000.

[illegible]

VINELAND LANDS.

To all Wanting Farms.

[illegible]

Is now the most Improving Place East or West.

[illegible]

To Contractors.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 8th, 1864.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

U. S.

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF

First National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

Second National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

23 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

HARD COAL.—The undersigned are again receiving at their Coal Yard [illegible]

LACKAWANA COAL,

EGG, STOVE AND RANGE SIZES.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.—The Chicago Medical College [illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership [illegible]

CHOICE NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE for sale at the office of

Thos. B. Bryan.

[illegible]

NOTICE.—All Persons having claims against the County of Cook [illegible] LAURIN P. HILLIARD, County Clerk.

Boots and Shoes.

1864—FALL TRADE—1864

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,

now offer for sale ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever brought to this market.

[illegible]

EXTRA SIZES A SPECIALITY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.

HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BENEDICT HALL & CO.,

Have removed to

Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway.

FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST.,

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE.

205 & 207 South Water Street,

[illegible] CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Educational.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, North Side.

MRS. QUACKENBOS

[illegible]

356 Chicago Avenue.

ACADEMY, LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

Thursday, Sept. 8th.

[illegible]

SAW MILL AND PINE LAND For Sale.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James,

[illegible] Chicago [illegible] established in 1866 [illegible] for the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, BLOOD AND SKIN diseases [illegible] a POSITIVE CURE for all [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.) [illegible] 137 South Clark street [illegible] Chicago [illegible] all Chronic Diseases [illegible] Consultations free. [illegible]

Nervous Debility.

Seminal Weakness, etc., can be cured by one who [illegible] EDWARD H. TRAVER, Lock Box, Boston, Mass.

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read [illegible] New York. Price 25 cents. [illegible]

Farm Lands.

CHOICE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.

A choice Fruit Farm for sale, within 80 rods of Cobden Depot, I. C. R. R. [illegible]

Price, $14,000.

[illegible] Inquire of T. J. EVANS, [illegible] or WM. EVANS, Paris, Illinois.

VINELAND LANDS.

To all Wanting Farms.

Large and thriving settlement, mild and healthful climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad [illegible]

It is now the most Improving Place East or West.

HUNDREDS ARE SETTLING AND BUILDING [illegible]

To Contractors.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 5th, 1864.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate are invited and will be received by the undersigned at his office in Rock Island, Ill., until Tuesday, 12 M., 18th day of September, 1864, for furnishing under contract, Cast Iron Pipes for Water Works at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois [illegible]

[illegible]

B. F. RENO, Capt. & A. Q. M.

Boots and Shoes.

1864—FALL TRADE—1864

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

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[illegible]

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Dealers in

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205 & 207 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

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[illegible]

Educational.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, North Side.

MRS. QUACKENBOS

[illegible]

338 Chicago Avenue.

ACADEMY, LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

Thursday, Sept. 8th.

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Capital, - - - - $500,000.

No. 50 Lasalle Street.

U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR

7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

CAPITAL........$250,000.

This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the 1st of July instant, commence business in its Banking Office,

154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
BENJAMIN F. PAGE, Vice-Pres't.
CARL F. W. JUNGE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, June 24, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-eighth day of June, 1864.

[SEAL.] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts.

CAPITAL, paid in, - - - $600,000.

E. AIKEN, President.
SAM'L M. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres't.
E. E. BRAINTED, Cashier.

Miscellaneous.

FALL TRADE.

KEITH, FAXON & CO.,

JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS,

Ladies' and Gents' Furs,

Skating Caps, Buckskin Goods, Umbrellas,

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

WOOL HOODS AND KNIT GOODS,

And all the new styles of

Ladies' Straw, Felt and Beaver Hats

We have now in store the LARGEST and MOST ATTRACTIVE stock of above Goods ever brought to this market, and with the advantage of early purchases for cash, before the recent advance, we are prepared to offer goods at prices that will defy competition East or West.

Our Glove and Mitten Department has had our special attention, and comprises an UNSURPASSED assortment of Buck, Pattie and Kid.

All dealers in our line will find it for their interest to examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Prompt and personal attention given to orders.

KEITH, FAXON & CO.,

45 and 47 Lake-st., Chicago

139 DUANE STREET,

NEW YORK.

JOHN T. MARTIN SON & CO.,

Successors to

MARTIN & BROS.,

(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)

Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of

CLOTHING.

REMOVAL—

SMITH & FRANKS,

[Successors to Hempstead, Norton & Co.,]

Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED TO

32 RIVER STREET,

Second door from South Water.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 21, 1864.

General Orders No. 52.

During the ensuing sixty days, no fire arms, powder or ammunition of any kind will be received, transported or delivered by any Railroad, Express, or other Forwarding Company, within the States comprised within the limits of this Department, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, without a permit from these Headquarters, from General A. P. Hovey, Indianapolis, Indiana, General H. E. Paine, Springfield, Illinois, or Lieutenant Colonel B. H. Hill, Detroit, Michigan, unless shipped by or delivered to an authorized officer of the United States Government.

Dealers in these articles, or others having them in their possession, will in no event be permitted to sell or deliver them during this time.

It is the duty of all Military Commanders and all Provost Marshals and their Assistants to see that this Order is enforced, and to seize all such articles as may be clandestinely sold, shipped or delivered, in violation of it. Such seizures will be reported to these Headquarters for the decision of the Commander as to its disposition.

Forwarding, selling or delivering such articles during this time, if done in transit, excepting that the same may be forwarded to the end of such Railroads as now have them in possession, for safe keeping, will be considered an evasion of this Order. The facts of such forwarding will be reported to these Headquarters.

By command of Major General HEINTZELMAN.
C. H. POTTER, A. A. G.

Official: S. H. LATHROP, Lt. Col. and A. D. C.

EVERETT HOUSE,

UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted on the

EUROPEAN PLAN,

Meals being served a la carte. The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

September 2, 1864.

ROYAL PRUSSIAN CONSULATE.

47 Clark Street.

H. CLAUSSENIUS, Consul.

Letter Box 673, Chicago, Ill.

SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 54 Lasalle street, Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

H. SPRUANCE, J. W. PRESTON, H. J. CLAWSON, B. A. HORSEY, J. B. PRESTON. — H. A. HOSSEYER & CO. No. 16 So. Commercial street, St. Louis.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, the greatest of modern Philosophers remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn, old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, hand bills, tickets, cards, catalogues, and old scrap paper in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also old writing paper and school books, old blank books, ledgers etc., of any size. It matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.

JOHN R. PETTIBONE, 88 Randolph street.

FALL FASHIONS FOR 1864.

MRS. D. A. JACKSON,

Importer of Fashions, 107 Lake-st., up stairs, can supply English, French, and German designs for

Ladies' and Children's Costumes.

Either singly or by the Set, at New York prices. All orders promptly executed, when accompanied by the cash, or collected by Express on delivery. Address Mrs. D. A. JACKSON, P. O. Box 673, Chicago.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—TWO Through Express Trains between CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK. Takes effect May 16, 1864.

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

[illegible]

RETURNING.

[illegible]

P. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.

CHARLES KUNTZ will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, the removal of all Stable manure and offensive matter of all descriptions. All work done with promptness and dispatch, and at hours most suitable. Post Office Box 4145.

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.

M. J. METCALF & CO.,

NO. 101 UNION STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

The only manufacturers in the United States, of Brass Alphabets and Figures, to any great extent, or in any form. Also, the best of INDELIBLE STENCIL INK, VERY CHEAP. Stencil Dies and all kinds of Stencil Stock. Inquiries or orders promptly attended to.

THOMAS FOSTER, wholesale and retail dealer in Green Bay, St. Clair and Saginaw Lumber, Shingles and Lath. Also Sash, Doors and Blinds, Door and Window Frames, &c. Office and Yard, foot of Seventeenth street, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—Having railroad track to the yard, facilities for shipping unsurpassed. Post Office Box 3124.

$50,000 Cheap Jewelry at immense bargains. Sutlers, Army and Country Merchants, Peddlers and General Dealers can make enormous profits upon a small investment. Jewelry of any pattern or quality, and in any quantity, made to order. Engraving for any class of work furnished. Good canvassing clerks wanted. Lists and full descriptions free. Address T. & B. GAUGHAN, manufacturers, 116 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.—Wm. W. Boyington, Architect, has removed his office to King's Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, Nos. 4 and 5 first floor of offices. Entrance 83 Washington street.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS

"LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 10th day of September, 1864.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for 'ADVERTISED LETTERS,' give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within ONE MONTH, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

☞ Letters are not advertised until they have remained in the office one week.

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post-office and State.

"2. HEAD letters with the writer's POST OFFICE and STATE, STREET and NUMBER, sign them plainly with full name, and request the answer to be directed accordingly.

"3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. PLACE the postage stamp on the UPPER RIGHT-HAND corner, and LEAVE SPACE between the stamp and direction for POST-MARKING without interfering with the writing.

"5. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's NAME, POST OFFICE, and STATE, across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863."

LADIES' LIST.

A

Austin B F mrs · Allmond B mrs · Alarian Susan mrs · Alexander Hattie mrs · Acolt Mary mrs · Appleton Elise M miss · Averly Phoebe mrs · Arthur W S mrs · Adams Eo mrs · Arthur L M mrs · Abbott Cassandra mrs · Atwell J W mrs · Allen Mary miss · Anderson Carrie miss

B

Bobean Carrie miss · Bennett Julia S miss · Black Helen miss · Bennett Helen miss · Bates Anie G miss · Barker Rosanna mrs · Blake G A H mrs · Brockman Sherman L miss · Blackford Martha M miss · Burrell Frances · Blakeley Anna mrs · Baer Edward mrs · Bobo Kate miss · Bond Mary miss · Babcock Elsie A miss · Boynton Mary E mrs · Brown Hattie miss · Brown Lizzie miss · Burnett Lucy E mrs · Bowen Lizzie mrs · [illegible]

C

Clayton Margaret mrs · Clayton Camella mrs · Clark F C miss · Clayton Henry mrs · Clark Sullivan mrs · Clark Lucy M mrs · Clark Emma mrs · Clark Sarah H · Campbell Flora E miss · Clark Ess miss · Cook Theresa miss · Coates E mrs · Colby S F mrs · Collins J H mrs · Cole Minnie miss · Cole Annie E mrs · Cole A H mrs · Conner Katy miss · Conrad Adams mrs · Cameron Elizabeth miss · Campbell Annie mrs · Conkling Julia miss · Conner Therese Mary miss · Cooper Sarah mrs · Cook Rebecca miss · Cooley Jane mrs · Corcoran Jane mrs · Corrigan Margaret · Carroll Catherine mrs · Crawford Agnes miss · Chamberlain C A mrs · Christopher Margaret 2 · [illegible]

D

Dowling Katie miss · Dewey Geo W mrs · Dunlap Nellie miss · Donohue J D mrs · Downing Nellie mrs · Dixon S mrs · [illegible]

E

Ellis Eliza mrs · Elliott Libbie miss · Edwards N mrs · Edwards Mary Jane miss · Ely Calvin mrs · Evans Jennie B miss · [illegible]

F

Flannery Elizabeth · Fowl Mary mrs · Foster Sarah E · Freeman Charlotte · Fisher Kate · Flanders E W mrs · Frederick Lizzie J miss · [illegible]

G

Grasson Minnie D · Gormley Catherine · Gould Harriet S mrs · Gray Geo H mrs · Goodrich Eliza · Greene Walter mrs · Goodman Frank · Gross Eva · [illegible]

H

Hatch Carrie F miss · Hill J B mrs · Hill Julia A miss · Hammond Mary Jane mrs · Hopkins Julia · Hough mrs · Horton Mary J mrs · Howard Laura mrs · Hughes Mary Ann mrs · Hyde Ann mrs · Hitchcock Mary C · Hamill Julia B miss · [illegible]

I

Irwin Annie J mrs · Ingersoll Lyon mrs · Irwin Edward mrs

J

Johnston Robert V mrs · Jenks P M mrs · Jones T C mrs · Jones H A mrs · Jackson Ellen mrs · Johnson Ruth · Johnston George mrs · Joyce Mary Ann · Johnston Jennie T miss · [illegible]

K

Koch Eliza mrs · Killfether Michael mrs · Kane Mary · Kellogg Henry M mrs · Kirst Margaret · Knight Margaret mrs · Kenny Frank A mrs · Keyes mrs · [illegible]

L

Lightfoot Mary E mrs · Laffer Maggie miss · Lee Thomas mrs · Leonard Daniel mrs · Lynch Anna miss · Lyman Catherine mrs · Leon Annie miss · [illegible]

M

Manning J mrs · Miller Orrin D mrs · Miller Elizabeth mrs · Mitchell H S mrs · Montgomery Josephine · Morgan Nancy mrs · Mosher Matilda mrs · Morehouse G A mrs · Moore E D miss · Murphy Hannah M miss · Murphy Bridget mrs · Myers Lizzie miss · Myers Josephine miss · Miller Henry A mrs · Morey Jane mrs · [illegible]

Mc

McArthur Maggie S miss · McGarteo Katie miss · McGregor William mrs · McIntosh Jennie miss · McGregor Anna M mrs · McKay Josephine miss · McDonald Ann miss · [illegible]

N

Newhall Abby miss · Norton L A mrs · Nelson Mary mrs · Nowlan Mary B miss · Nugent Mary mrs · [illegible]

O

O'Connell Ellen mrs · O'Malley Sarah miss · Oliver Jennie mrs · Olds Mary A mrs · Otto Della mrs · [illegible]

P

Pentheral Elizabeth miss · Perkins mrs · Peters Louise C miss · Parker Annie B miss · Potter Annie mrs · Pratt Hannah mrs · Perry Sarah mrs · [illegible]

Q

Quinn Margaret mrs

R

Reed Cynthia mrs · Rogers Mary A mrs · Robinson Catherine mrs · Rice Sarah E mrs · Roberts Jennie mrs · [illegible]

S

Sliner Mary mrs · Sherrill Frances mrs · Smith Sarah mrs · Stewart Alice mrs · Stevens Clara mrs · Stuart Lillie miss · Shepard Cornelia E miss · Spalding Mary A miss · Stevens Alice miss · Sullivan Mary mrs · Sutton Lizzie miss · [illegible]

T

Taylor S A mrs · Thompson Synthia mrs · Thompson Caroline T mrs · Taylor Adella mrs · Taylor Mary mrs · Tooby Anna M mrs · Tuttle Adeline mrs · Thompson Ada mrs · Trowbridge Mira miss · Trank John mrs · Turner Martha M miss · Thomas E T mrs · Thompson Annie mrs · Turner Mary mrs · Tyler Jane A mrs

U

Ulman Isabell M miss · Underhill J mrs

V

Vinson Lucy miss · Vegte Sarah miss · Vaughan Harriet M mrs · Van Houton Caroline mrs · Van Wagner Elizabeth J mrs · Van Odell Martha miss · Vince Bridget miss

W

Wadel Margaret A mrs · Whitney Julia mrs · Walk Chas mrs · Wilkinson Robt mrs · Wallace Ellen mrs · Whiting Mary E miss · Warner Wm mrs · Willard Josephine mrs · Welch Kate miss · Wilcox C S mrs · Ward Elizabeth mrs · Williams Anna mrs · Williams G C miss · Wilson Mary mrs · Wood Mary T mrs · Wright Emma mrs · Walsh Mary mrs · Welch Catherine mrs · Whitney Emma mrs · Weller Lucy mrs · [illegible]

Y

Yantch Adelaide miss · Yeager Mollie miss · Young Mary A mrs · Young Mary mrs · Young Amanda mrs · Young Delphia mrs

Initials.

Secretary Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Adams Kate & Co · Allwell Frank · Axman Joseph · Allen & Wheelock · Arnold Samuel · Aldrich J W · Arnold & Smith · Adams G · Anderson Jno A · Ackley & Benjamin · Austin Geo C · Ash Joseph W · Andrews Dr B · Aus in J M · Anderson A · Allen Geo A · Adams J M · Alden B H · Allen Thomas · Allen Walter · Alldemony A N · Allison Herbert P · Alston Wm H · Aitkens C H · Armour H O & Co · Austin Wm H · Armstrong Wm · Adams Jno H · Ames Peter · Alexander Thos M · Avery S P · Atchison Jno C · [illegible]

B

Bagger Patrick · Boyden H D · Bennett & Wilcox · Ballard H W · Barnes J C · Bishop Artemus O · Baldwin capt E M · Barton J S · Brown Orary A · Bates A · Bartlett & Co · Berry C H · Barry Thomas · Baker J M · Blakely Geo F · Barnes & Barr · Batchelder John · Bixby Cyrus · Babcock O M · Bartlett S R · Bixby E B · Beattie John capt · Bennett Wm A · Burns John H · Benjamin Wm A · Brown J H · Brown Levi H · Brown Gilbert · Brown Bros · Bunker Daniel · Bohannon Geo W · Bush Henry W · [illegible]

C

Curtis Bernard · Chase Joseph · Clapp F M · Campbell Kenneth · Church Geo C · Clark Geo H · Cobb Andrew B · Coady Alloby · Colonel Patrick · Cook Charles · Coyle Patrick · Collins Daniel · Cooper Richard · Crane Wm · Cunningham W · Conrad William · Curtis E A · [illegible]

D

Dewey M · Delong H W · Dwight E C · Davis Samuel A · Day Henry · Dockham B H · Day Thomas · Devereaux John · Davis B W · Downs John · Dunlap J D · Dorr Cornelius · Doyle Michael 2 · Durgan Myron · Dunwood Henry · [illegible]

E

Eggleston Scott · Edwards E · Emerson Bert · Ely Joel · Eaton Wm W · Elliott Jas · Edwards Daniel · [illegible]

F

Fitzgibbon Jas · Fitzpatrick P · Farrand & Fairchild · Ferguson Michael · Fish Albert · Forster Frederick · Fillmore C Lewis · Frank James · Fuller Chas · [illegible]

G

Gibbons Austin · Gill Wm John · Gillespie Jno A · Galloway Michl · Gregory J H · Gage A L · Gilbert Wm · Green Jacob · Griffin F · Graham Dan G · Goodrich Edson H · [illegible]

H

Hessler Hildreth · Hemminway A C · Hart Henry T · Hanson Henry · Harris Ichabod · Hayes Maurice · Hall Thomas M · Harmon Timothy · Haven G · Harris Henry · Hill Ma & W · Hood John · Hamilton H · Hulburd Horace · Hubbard W A · Holland Wm · [illegible]

I

Isbell A 2 · Irwin James H · Irwin Robert · Ingraham Grand · Ingersoll George · Ingalls Seth N · [illegible]

J

Jimmy A W · Joyce Thomas · Jones John 2 · Jackson capt · Johnson capt U · Johnston J T M · Jackson Jno · Jones Wm · Jenks Joseph S · Johnson Spencer · [illegible]

K

Kimball Geo H · Kennedy Edward · Kenyon Root · Kelly Timothy · Kirkwood T C · King James T · Killeen Luke · [illegible]

L

Little Jno Z · Ludlow & Mitchell · Leggett Chas · Lynch James · Lockwood Geo · Lewis John A · Lawrence James · Long Wm G · [illegible]

M

Maddox W B · Martin J H · Mitchell Capt M · Myron Andrew · Morgan Daniel · Merrill Geo · Mills Stephen H · Mitchell George · Miller John · Mitchell Wm G · Moody Mathew · [illegible]

Mc

McRoberts Robt · McHougher Chas · McNally A W · McIntyre Stephen · McKinnon John · McCarty Jno · McDonnell Hugh · McClelland Hugh · McHenry Henry · McKinney Jas D · McGowan James · [illegible]

N

Nichols W R · Nash E E · Newton J · Norris T A B · Newcomb Geo H · Nelson H · Nichols Geo · [illegible]

O

O'Donnell Adam · Osborn David · Orden & Wright · Ottinson H · O'Keefe J H · O'Brien Timothy · O'Malley Thos · Osborne T A · O'Connor Thos · Oliver Thos T · [illegible]

P

Parnell S S · Pratt H S · Payne P · Pearson John · Porter Edward · Phelps John S · Powell Llewellyn · Perry W · Prescott Chas · Pickard Nicholas · Plummer Leonard · [illegible]

Q

Quackenbos A Q · Quinn John

R

Reed Jas J · Rice Francis · Richards Joseph · Robinson Sylvester · Ross Thomas · Rogers Wm H · Russell Henry · Ryan Thomas · [illegible]

S

Stillwell Hall · Sherman John · Smith Avery · Sullivan James · Smith Phillip · Scott James · Sprague Geo · Smith Peter · Stanley Chas W · Swan James · Stewart Jackson · [illegible]

T

Tiffany Henry · Tomson S D · Tilley Edward · Taylor John · Taylor Thomas · Tilden Charles C · Thayer E W · Turner Charles · Thompson Chas C · Thomas Llewellyn · Thompson Martin · Tracy Andrew · Taylor Calvin · Talbert Robert · Taylor Richard H · Tomson John · [illegible]

U

Underwood J · Underhill Robert · Upton P · [illegible]

V

Vanallan Jacob · Vance D C · Van Buren H · Vandermark mr · Van Volkenburgh · Van Ness Perry W · Vincent Wilbur J · Vaughn Seth G · [illegible]

W

Ward E B · Wellwood Joseph · Welch Thos · Walker H C · Warner N L · Ward John · Weaver Jas · Warren John E · Welles Albert · Webster Wm · Wells Wm H · Walker Lucas P · Williams John · Wilmot Robt · Willard John · Wilson J H · Wood A S · Wright Robt · Woodruff W H · Walter H · [illegible]

Y

Young Mark · Young J W & co · Yeaton William · Young Charles · Young John S · Yeo John · [illegible]

Z

Zeod Edwin

Initials.

Recording Secretary of Warren Lodge, Good Templars..... [illegible] ..... President Photo Society.

☞ Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m., and on Sundays from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Resolutions Adopted by the Presbyterian Synod.

The following resolutions were adopted at the late meeting of the United Presbyterian Synod of Illinois, at Peoria, Aug 25th:

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution reported by the Conference of last evening on the state of the country, would report,

That, notwithstanding this Synod has frequently on former occasions set forth her views on this great subject, yet, in view of the vast civil, moral, and religious interests involved, and the high responsibilities resting upon us as a court of Christ's house, we cannot consistently hold our peace, but must improve this opportunity of once more declaring to the Church, and the world, our views on this great subject:

1st. As to the origin of our present troubles. Whatever may be said in relation to other sins which defile the land, and expose us to the righteous judgments of God, yet we have no hesitation in saying that upon slavery more than upon all other things combined, must be charged the fearful troubles which are now upon us.

Slavery is the *cause* of the war. We know that tender-footed, half-way, milk-and-water, conservative men—men who, however they may profess to love our country, do, in reality, love slavery better; that such men are continually reiterating the charge, that anti-slavery men as a class, and anti-slavery ministers in particular, have, by their opposition to slavery, been the guilty agents of involving us in our present fearful troubles. But we indignantly throw back the charge. As well charge the persecutions endured by the Church in all ages, upon the ministry of the church, for their fearless proclamation of divine truth. Truth and error, liberty and slavery—it is true are antagonistic principles. Proclaim the one and you excite the other. But what would have been the present situation of our country, if anti-slavery men had never made any opposition to the slave power? That power would have continued its usurpations, until our whole country would have been crushed under its iron heel. Instead, then, of anti-slavery men being justly chargeable with the responsibility of our present evils, it is to them as the instruments in the hand of God, more than to any other, or all other instrumentalities, that we are indebted for that state of public sentiment, which has nerved and guided the arm of power in its every effort, to turn back and crush out this wicked rebellion.

Grant that we might have had peace, and that we might yet have peace, but for the anti-slavery element of the North; but it would have been the peace of death—peace at the sacrifice of everything like liberty, truth and justice—a peace dictated by the slave power, than which death would be a welcome boon.

2d. As to the means by which we would escape the evils which are upon us. Can we make peace by compromise? Do not the leaders of this rebellion indignantly refuse any propositions for peace which do not contemplate their independence and the integrity of their peculiar institutions—everything, in a word, which ever was, or ever would be, necessary to the maintenance of slavery? Are we prepared for such a peace? Shall we once more bow down and kiss the foot of the slave power?—submit humbly to all its despotic exactions, and see the whole North again the hunting ground of the slaveholder?

But though diplomacy might be successful through the magic power of compromise, in arranging and settling all our questions of strife—though we could once more be brought to yield to all the exactions of the slave power; can we dare we, permit the Union to be broken up? Would not the principles of secession once admitted, prove the way for universal anarchy? Would not the principle carried out in all its bearings, rend our beloved country into a thousand fragments? We cannot have peace then by compromise.

There is but one other way in which it is possible, even to obtain deliverance from the impending evils in which we are involved. This rebellion must be put down by the sword, by the strong arm of military power. Much as we deprecate war—much as we love peace—the conclusion is forced upon us, the war must go on. The sacrifice must be made. Our sons, our brothers, our treasures, yea, and our own lives also, must, if necessary, be laid upon our country's altar. Anything—everything short of universal ruin, must be chosen, rather than that ruin which must inevitably follow the triumph of rebellion.

Paper manifestoes, it is true, are comparatively harmless things. But we do not propose to terminate our efforts thus. We must show our faith by our works. Our prayers, and our every effort must look to the support of our Government, to the overthrow of its enemies, come when and come whence they may.

We call upon all our congregations, all our members—not as partizans, not as politicians, but as friends of God and humanity, to stand by the Government. Faint not—fail not. Hope on and hope ever. "God reigneth—let the earth rejoice." When his time comes, as come it will, the blood banner of peace shall once more wave over our undivided country.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. FRENCH, Chairman of Committee.

ON THE CHICAGO SURRENDER.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

What! hoist the white flag when our triumph is nigh?
What! crouch before Treason? make Freedom a lie?
What! spike all our guns when the foe is at bay
And the rags of his black banner dropping away?
Tear down the strong name that our nation has won,
And strike her brave bird from his home in the sun?

He's a coward who shrinks from the lift of the sword;
He's a traitor who mocks at the sacrifice poured.
Nameless and homeless the doom that should blast
The knave that stands idly till peril is past
But he who submits when the thunders have burst,
And victory dawns, is of cowards the worst!

Is the old spirit dead? Are we broken and weak,
That cravens so shamelessly lift the white cheek
To court the swift insult, nor blush at the blow,
The tools of the Treason and friends of the foe!
See! Anarchy smile at the Peace which they ask,
And the eyes of Disunion flash out through the mask!

Give thanks, ye brave boys, who by vale and by crag
Bear onward, unfaltering, our noble old flag,
Strong arms of the Union, heroes living and dead,
For the blood of your valor is uselessly shed!
No soldier's green laurel is promised you here,
But the white rag of "*sympathy*" softly shall cheer!

And you, ye war-martyrs, who preach from your graves
How captives are nursed by the masters of slaves,
Or, living, still linger in shadows of Death—
Puff out the starved muscle, recall the faint breath,
And shout, till those cowards rejoice at the cry:
"By the hands of the Union we fought for we die!"

By the God of our Fathers! this shame we must share,
But it grows too debasing for freemen to bear,
And Washington, Jackson, will turn in their graves
When the Union shall rest on two races of slaves,
Or, spurning the spirit which bound it of yore,
And sundered, exist as a nation no more!

AN UNFORTUNATE PRINCESS—CAROLINE MATILDA OF DENMARK.

The only sunlight of life which this hapless young creature ever enjoyed was during the few years of childhood. Of girlhood, of charming, bounding, healthy youth she had none. From the condition of a child she passed at once to the state, dignity, cares, perplexities—to everything but the happiness—of a married woman. Her childhood however, was not without the felicity which is the birthright of children. Caroline Matilda was an extremely loveable child: she was quick, clever,—love learning and play, and was the darling, without being the spoiled child, of her family. When she was in her thirteenth year, she was remarkable for the promising growth, her budding beauty, and the ease and elegance of her manners. In the following year all England was startled by the report that she was about to marry Christian, the crown prince of Denmark. They could not believe that her brother, George the Third, would even allude, in his speech on opening Parliament, to a match between these two children. In January, 1765, when Caroline Matilda was barely thirteen years and a half old, the king did announce the coming union to both houses but with the additional information that it would not be celebrated until his sister became of mature age. Horace Walpole took credit to himself for having foretold to lady Hertford that the king's speech would announce the contract between this illustrious couple.

From that hour a change came over the affianced bride. The sunshine faded away from her young life, and she became thoughtful and melancholy; outwardly seeming resigned, though her acquiescence was not even asked, but belying the resignation by her constant silent tears. On the 1st of October, 1766, when she was fifteen years and three months old, this trembling child was married in the Chapel Royal, St. James's by proxy—that proxy being her easy, joking brother, Edward Duke of York—to Christain now king of Denmark. She had never seen her husband, and if she had ever heard anything of him, it was not likely to be of that quality which could bring satisfaction to the heart of a girl who was condemned to be his wife. Archbishop Secker, the ex-dissenter, performed the ceremony, after dinner, in the evening. There was an absence from it of all princely grandeur; and when it was concluded, the young queen of Denmark went weeping to her room.

On the following morning, at six o'clock, there was a large gathering of the "common people," by whom she was warmly regarded, to witness her departure from Pall Mall for Copenhagen, via Harwich and Rotterdam. The Danish people welcomed her so heartily that they fairly brought a smile into her pale cheeks; but they remarked that it was a smile like that of her own October sun,—bright, but not warming, and so they bade her God speed. In the capital her arrival was greeted with acclamation; there was a frantic sort of joy, the expression of which almost bewildered her. Under this popular salutation, Caroline Matilda was carried to the royal palace at Copenhagen, where the king brilliantly surrounded, stood to receive her. She was led at once to the chapel, and thence to a banquet, at which she presided, with her consort,—a bashful, subdued, and unpracticed hostess to a hundred and twenty sharply-gazing strangers.

If the glance of the young queen fell, by chance or curiosity, upon the king, her lord she beheld nothing in that form or feature to bid her heart hope or rejoice. He was very short of stature, without the air which woman accept as compensation for beauty. He was not ill made, nor ugly, but he was proud; not pleasantly tempered, ill-mannered, or so exaggeratedly well-mannered as to appear insulting where he professed respect, and so undignified that his movements about the court circle looked like the strut of a cock-sparrow. This was unpromising enough as it struck the eyes and sunk into the heart of the tall, queen like, and beautiful girl, but there were more bitter experiences yet for her to make. She had to learn that her little husband was weak, cruel, gloomy, a semi barbarian in some things, and remorseless, jealous and unrefined; rarely effectionate to her, repulsive when he effected to be so; and with more of heart, or what stood for his heart, for low and ignoble company than for the society of a noble wife. Such was the position of this unhappy young queen, whose mother had kept her in such strict privacy that she had never seen a "drawing-room" before her marriage was decided on. From the quietest home in England she was flung into a court circle to the manners of which she was completely a stranger; while she was competent to withstand intrigue, inasmuch as she was too innocent to suppose that she could be the object by which intrigues would make her serve their purposes.

From the first, the condition of Caroline Matilda at the Court of Denmark was intolerable for a young and well-principled woman. Her husband was all that is comprised under the term, "profligate and shameful blackguard." The queen-dowager, Juliana Maria, took a malicious pleasure in letting the young queen know of her consort's grading pursuits; and when that unenviable wife gave birth to the crown prince Frederick, in 1768, the father of the heir to the crown was drunk at the side of "Katherine, of the pretty boots."

The domestic incident, however, afforded Christain a little momentary pleasure. Any new incident did that simply because it was new. The poor wretch was blase with such life as he could find in Denmark,—or chose to find; for he looked for his experiences and enjoyments only in unclean places. He was often maltreated in the streets by his own subjects, who probably knew better than they pretended to do the band of drunk en ruffians who assailed them at night, and some of whom invariably fled for refuge to the royal palace. By way of healthy change Christain resolved to travel, and he was also resolved that his wife, who had nursed him through a scarlet fever, should not accompany him.

During Christain's absence of seven months from his kingdom, Caroline Matilda remained in strict privacy with her son, whose birth was so unwelcome to the hopes of the son of Juliana Maria that the latter lady all the more slandered the character of the young queen. When Christian entered his capital, he found a city suffering the severest distresses from the unparalleled extravagance of the court, and a wife as loyal, but as little cared for, as the city. Yet both capital and consort put on an air of rejoicing welcome; and the king assumed no air of appearing to care at all for the demonstration tendered to him from either side.

With the return of Christian there appears on the stage the two well-known Struensee He is a physician of thirty two years of age, advancing in favor of the king, but utterly incapable of bearing with equanimity, as his own reverent father declared, the patronage of a monarch. That the king's physician should also attend the queen, and gain her favor too, by successfully treating her child, was natural. Struensee grew in the fair estimation of both. He was not a man of fixed principles himself; but he was an angel of light compared with some of the men who were about the king, and who led him on in the ways of vice, even when he was weary of following. Caroline Matilda, unfortunately, became on such familiar terms with this able, plausible, clear-sighted, and fascinating physician that she employed him to do a very acceptable service to her and Denmark; namely, to bring about the expulsion of Holck, and others of Christain's friends, who destroyed and took pleasure in destroying his mind, body and soul. What may here be told in a few words was of course, a work of time; but it was effectually though gradually accomplished, not without scandal arising from the confidence which the queen ostentatiously reposed in Struensee, and perhaps not without some knowledge of the scandal on her part, or some fears lest there should ever be ground for it, testified by the line she wrote on a window-pane in the palace of Fredericksted, "Oh, keep me innocent; and make others great!"

We must refer our readers to Sir Lascelles Wraxall's volumes for the development of the story of Struensee's success. The German doctor cleared the court of many impurities and of many impure people, brought back the king to something like a decent regard for his wife, and used his rapid rise in favor, titles, and influence to relieve the people from taxation, the press from all restrictions and the court from a profligate nobility. But among his errors may be reckoned his hostility to the Danish nobility generally, and the thoroughly German spirit in which he endeavored to make his native language supersede that of the Danes. This alone caused the people, whose burdens he had lightened, to execrate him, and the *press*, which he had enfranchised, to denounce him. Both united to shower calumny upon him as a seducer of the queen and a tyrant over the king; and it was when he cared least to conceal that his favor with the former, who really owed very much of increased domestic comfort to him, was unbounded, and his power over the later so great, that the imbecile Christain was but a viceroy under him, that the fearful sounds arose which portended a deluge, which was not to be stayed by the birth of the queen's daughter, in 1771.

Could such a miserable yet monstrous wretch have been patriotically disposed, the country might have rejoiced; but, as Struensee only practically deposed him to place power almost exclusively in his own hands, and a little in that of a queen who was a foreigner, his enemies were numberless It could not be denied that his reforms had been for the most part of a highly satisfactory character; and if the dowager-queen and her son, Frederick, had succeeded to power through them, Struensee might have lived; but this being impossible, a conspiracy was formed to destroy him and the queen, for the alleged benefit of the king, but really for that of Juliana Maria and the son on whose head she would fain have seen the crown. Some of the leading conspirators were Germans, who had helped to assassinate the Czar Peter III., and therefore available for any extremity of action. The people, too, were moved to outbreaks; and in the face of these the pusillanimity of Struensee was so apparent, that his enemies, taking courage, struck there blow at once, obtained access to the king, got from him all they asked, and under the authority of his signature arrested Struensee, Brandt, and their followers, and obtained possession of the queen's person, under her royal husband's order to carry her to Kronberg. She had retired to rest when her enemies were thundering at her door.

"When the doors were opened by the women, the queen walked boldly towards the persons entering, and asked them what they wanted. Moved by the young queen's decided behavior, Rantzau gave her a low bow, then said he had come by the king's order, read her consort's note, and handed it to her. She took it, and read it through without displaying any alarm; but then threw it disdainfully on the ground, and trampled upon it. 'Ha!' she said, 'in that I recognize the traitor and the king.' Rantzau implored her to submit to the king's orders. 'Orders!' she exclaimed contemptuously; 'orders about which he knows nothing, and which are the most shameful treachery has extorted from his imbecility. No a queen does not obey commands.' Rantzau looked serious, and said that his duty admitted of no delay. 'I will obey no orders till I have seen the king,' the queen answered; 'let me go to him: I must—I will speak to him.' And she advanced some steps towards the door; but Rantzau stepped before her with heightened anger, and his entreaties became menaces. 'Villian!' the impassionate queen cried to him, 'is that the language of a servant to his monarch? Go most contemptible of men. Go; you are loaded with shame and disgrace; but I am not afraid of you.' These words from the dauntless young queen infuriated the haughty Rantzau; but he did not care to carry out his ruffianly orders by seizing the brave princess; hence he gave his comrades an imperious glance to interfere. The boldest of the three advanced and seized the queen around the waist; but she tore herself from him, shrieked for assistance as loudly as she could, and hastened along the passage to the secret stairs; but her women held her back, and said, 'Your Majesty cannot pass out; for all the doors are guarded by sentries, and no one will listen to your cry for help.' Left alone with four armed soldiers, and rendered desperate by anger and shame, the unfortunate princess rushed to a window, tore it open, and was about to hurl herself out; but an officer seized her round the waist and held her back by force. Beside herself with passion, she seized the impudent man by the hair, and struggled with him alone, when another of the officers had to assist his comrade against a defenceless woman. She resisted him as well, and, though half-naked, continued the struggle with the courage of despair, till she at length fell back in a fainting state. Rantzau watched this scene with great gusto, and when the women brought their mistress round again, he ordered them to conduct her to an adjoining room, and dress her, while he sent for Count von der Osten, who might induce her to yield.

With the victims all safely entrapped, the victors hardly knew, at first, how to treat. The chief of them, Juliana Maria, would gladly have set *her* son in place of her stepson; but her chief agent, Guldberg, dreaded the popular action. It was consequently decided that as many of the victims should die as might safely be put to death, and that the king should nominally reign. The life of Caroline Matilda herself would probably have been sacrificed, had not the British ambassador, Keith, dared them to injure a hair of her head.

The mock trials which ensued in Denmark were solemn farces. There was no confronting of accused with accusers or witnesses. Struensee, under threats of torture and promises of mitigation of penalty, confessed a guilty intimacy with the queen, whereat the enemies of both were supremely delighted and balls and concerts followed at court as if the matter were one for rejoicing. But the inconceivable mean cowardice of Struensee was equaled by the inconceivable sacrifice of self-dignity made by Caroline Matilda to save him. She was informed of the horrible death which awaited him, and from which he might be rescued if she would attach her signature to Struensee's avowal of his guilt. To spare the man, she slew her own reputation. But she never ceased to protest that, in spite of an act so suicidal she was in thought and deed innocent of all disloyalty toward her husband, the king.

The execution of Struensee and Brandt was attended with as much horror and butchery as could possibly be given to it. The mere details are sickening. 'With a telescope in her hand, Juliana Maria had witnessed the whole execution from the tower of Christiansborg; and when the turn arrived for the especial object of hatred, Struensee, she rubbed her hands joyously, and exclaimed, 'Now comes the fat one!'"

George the Third slowly but effectually advocated his sister's cause. He procured her release from Kronborg, and gave her a house and £8,000 a year at Celle, in his electoral dominion of Hanover. She retained her title of queen, and no devorce was ever denounced between her and her worthless husband. They were simply separated:

"Keith laid before the king the letter of separation for his signature, which the king was about to sign without reading. 'No, no, your Majesty,' the envoy said, 'read it first. It concerns you. It is the separation between yourself and your consort, which the court of England solicits for the reasons given. The king cried in confusion, 'What! I am to lose my wife? State it even in writing? No, I cannot. I love, and long for her again. Where are Struensee and Brandt? I long for them, too.' 'Your Majesty,' Keith replied, 'they have been quartered; your Majesty signed their sentence yourself; and as it is also wished to condemn the queen to death, my court demands her back.' The king became inconsolable. He asked for the queen and his two counts, and dismissed the envoy."

At Celle, Caroline Matilda enjoyed a very few years of life as calmly as she could, divided from her children, for whom her affection was unbounded. In 1775, just as an attempt was fully prepared for reinstating her power, in Denmark, in furtherance of which Sir Lascelles Wraxall's grandfather played a very active preparatory part, the poor ex-queen died, after a brief illness, in the 24th year of her age. It was during this mortal illness, and almost in her supreme hour, that Caroline Matilda wrote to her brother, George the Third, the following conclusive letter, which the author is enabled to publish through the kindness of the duchess of Augustenburg, who was allowed to take a copy by the late king of Hanover.

"Sire—In the most solemn hour of my life I turn to you, my royal brother, to express my heart's thanks for all the kindness you have shown me during my whole life, and especially in my misfortune. I die willingly for nothing holds me back—neither my youth, nor the pleasures which might await me, near or remote. How could life possess any charms for me, who am separated from all those I love—my husband, my children, and my relatives. I, who a queen, and of royal blood, have lived the most wretched life and stand before the world an example that neither crown nor sceptre affords any protection against misfortune. But I die innocent—I write this with a trembling hand, and feeling death imminent—I am innocent! Oh that it might please the Almighty to convince the world after my death, that I did not deserve any of the frightful accusations, by which the calumnies of my enemies stained my character, wounded my heart, traduced my honor, and trampled on my dignity! Sire! believe your dying sister, a queen, and even more, a Christain, who would gaze in terror on the other world if her last confession were a falsehood. I die willingly; for the unhappy, bless the tomb. But more than all else, and than death, it pains me, that not one of all those whom I loved in life is standing by my dying bed, to grant me a last consolation by a pressure of the hand, or a glance of compassion, and to close my eyes in death. Still, I am not alone; God, the sole witness of my innocence, is looking down on my bed of agony which causes me such sufferings. My guardian angel is hovering over me, and will soon guide me to the spot where I shall be able to pray for my friends, and also for my persecutors. Farewell, then, my royal brother! May Heaven bless you, my husband—my children—England—Denmark—and the whole world! Permit my corpse to rest in the grave of my ancestors, and now the last, unspeakably long farewell from your unfortunate

"CAROLINE MATILDA."

—*London Athenæum.*

OUR PARIS LETTER.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

The noise of yesterday's *fete* is still rumbling and roaring in one's ears, and the blaze and sparkle of the fireworks and midnight illuminations is still flashing and dancing in one's eyes! Heavens! what a pleasure-loving and spectacle-hunting population is this of Paris and of *la belle France*, and how well the spirit which now rules amongst them knows how to cater to their wants, and feed their appetites with the food which best soothes them into good humor and tranquility! One would have thought, to witness the aspect of Paris yesterday and the previous evening, that all France had poured itself within the walls of the Capital, and of a surety it may be asserted that very few out of the eighty-nine departments which now compose the second Empire were without numerous representatives at the celebration of the Fete Napoleon and the Assumption of the Virgin at Paris in the year of grace 1864. On the night of the 14th and the morning of the 15th the railroads ceaselessly poured in their thousands and tens of thousands, attracted from afar by the unusual brilliancy of the official programme of the celebration. Pleasure trains at the lowest fares were organized not only from the Provinces, but from abroad—from England, from Belgium, Holland and Germany, even from Spain, for the presence of the Queen's husband found an inducement on pretext for many to make their summer trip in the direction of Paris, even across the distant Provinces. Hotels and lodgings were crowded to suffocation and heartily should those far-sighted and provident travellers congratulate themselves on their arrival in the overflowing city, who had secured beforehand a dinner and a place to rest. And now, what should all this vast multitude come to Paris to see and to do? I must endeavor to give your readers some faint description of the scenes which await them, as far as mere words may suffice to convey any definite idea of such proceedings.

To begin, then, at the beginning. The old time-honored cannon of the Invalides are told out the signal that the *fete* had commenced at six o'clock in the morning. To the boom ing of guns succeeded the clang of bells from every church tower and steeple in Paris, from the grand bourdon of Notre Dame, with its sculptured top, to the tinkling of the tiniest parish belfry. At mid-day high masses and *Te Deums* and *Salvum fac Imperatorem* were resounding in every church and chapel, attended by hundreds, not exactly worshippers, but of hearers and lookers-on, who attended these ceremonies as they devoutly purposed to do every other amusement and ceremony of the day. And soon the religious part of the business is over, and off the imposing masses of population start for the next scene of excitement, for the theatres, all opened gratis to all comers, in honor of the "day of the people." But alas!—"first come, first served"—is there the inflexible rule, and around the doors of the Odeon, the Theatre Francais, the Porte St. Martin, there has stood since eight, aye, since six in the morning, a large, patient, and expectant audience, waiting to make sure of places at a performance announced for one in the afternoon! There is no contending against such perseverance as this; and so those who have been to mass must be content to give up the theater. But there is no occasion to despair or complain; a paternal government has made ample provision for the wants of all. Heigh for the Champs Elysees and the Place de la Concorde! There stand sights to make amends for the loss of any others. Mexico forever! *Vive la guerre!* and a fig for the Emperor! Around the obelisk has been erected a fairy-like representation of the Palace of Montezuma, with its light arcades and half barbaric character. The style, even by daylight, looks rich and graceful. But what will it be at night, when brilliantly illuminated with gas, and the light thrown from each fretted aperture and decorated pinnacle? All along the grand avenue of the Champs Elysees banners and streamers fan the air from gigantic poles, while a continuous succession of lines of decoration and intended light promise these wonders also for the approach of darkness. The crowd is so prodigious around the two extemporized wooden theaters in front of the Invalides, where real French soldiers act over again their deeds of valor, that all possibility of approach is given up as hopeless. Everywhere, indeed, the crowd rolls itself along in human billows, but always good humoredly and peaceably. A French crowd may be cited as a pattern of good behavior to that of any country. Yesterday the excitement of the morning may be said to have been at its height when the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial, with their suites, drove through the excited and amused masses of their admiring subjects.

As to the scene at night, I must be fain to leave it in great part to the imagination. The Mexican Palace came out in all its glory, the centre of one of the grandest displays of fireworks ever witnessed. Another exhibition of the same nature, and hardly inferior in beauty and attraction, took place on the Champs de Mars, and represented Cochin China, another scene of French military triumphs and distant conquest. And so gradually the night wore away in splendor, until at last the lamps began to burn dim and the stars and moon to look bright again; and the Parisians stole wearily, but still unwillingly, to bed, to wake with the consciousness that their *fete* was over, and their city once more resigned to heat, dullness, solitude and stagnation, until October shall renew again its wonted movement and animation.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

The Points Well Put—What the South Will Demand.

A few days since a rebel mail on its way North was captured near Shepherdstown, Va. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* sends the contents of one of the letters, written by Col. Dunham, formerly of New York, from which we extract the following:

But you are beginning to pray for peace. Uncle Abe, a few weeks ago, sent peace agents on a fishing excursion to Richmond, and I reckon they returned with *Ahorman's luck*. You and I know, from experience, what luck that is. Some of *our people*, too, have turned up at Niagara Falls with the olive branch. Well, the South can't in summer keep from Northern watering places; and this is the best indication you have of a speedy peace. But let me tell you, my dear boy, *you may pray for peace until Hell freezes over—that is, peace with the restoration of the Union*—and there will be no peace. Mars is relentless, and Concordia is deaf. There can be no peace until Black Republicans and Abolitionists are silenced and reduced to an equality, or at least a level with the niggers they claim as their equals. Let your Chicago Convention nominate Mr. Davis for the Presidency—and I know a majority of the delegates would vote for him if they dared—and on his election you can and will have peace. Of course you will not do this. The next best thing you can do is to nominate and elect McClellan.

THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM.

Adopted June 7th, 1864.

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain, against all their enemies, the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves, as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it. [Prolonged applause.]

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor, to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifices, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. [Applause.]

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic. [Applause]; and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy [applause], who have periled their lives in defense of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful remembrance. [Loud applause.]

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and unswerving fidelity to the constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the provisions of the constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery [applause]; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these, and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country, into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils; and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterise the administration of the government. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war [applause]; and that any violation of these laws, or of the usages of civilized nation in time of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress. [Prolonged applause.]

Resolved, That the foreign emigration which, in the past, has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power of this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith, pledged for the redemption of the public debt, must be kept inviolate; and that, for this purpose, we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a righteous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on the western continent; [prolonged applause]—and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by a foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States. [Long-continued applause.]

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

[Official Text.]

1. That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both northern and southern.

2. That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired,—justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the federal union of the states.

3. That the direct interference of the military authorities of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

4. That the aim and object of the Democratic party are to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the constitution—the subversion of the civil by the military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of unusual test oaths; and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms in their defense, is calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

5. That the shameful disregard of the administration of its duty, in respect to our fellow citizens who are now, and long have been, prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public policy and common humanity.

6. That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are, and have been, in the field under the flag of their country; and, in the event of its attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection and regard that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1864.

THE CITY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

LOCAL MATTERS

Amusements.

Auction Sales.

Boarding.

Real Estate—City.

Real Estate—Country.

For Sale.

Lost.

To Rent.

Wants—Situations.

Wants—Agents.

Wants—Miscellaneous.